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Regd. No. B. 1065

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Viceroy To Explain His Part In Crisis

Congress Resolves: Viceroy To Choose

HARIPURA SHOWS WAY OUT OF CRISIS

Nation's Honour Will Be Vindicated, If Delhi Remains Adamant

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

HARIPURA: February 21.

Now that the Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress has passed the resolution on Ministerial Crisis, there is a feeling of anxiety on all sides as to what is going to be the next step.

NEXT STEP.

The resolution authorises the Congress Working Committee to take such action as it may consider necessary. In case the situation so develops that some aggressive action has to be taken, the Working Committee is asked to take the advice of the All-India Congress Committee.

VICEROY'S REAL MOTIVE.

From the talks that I have had with some prominent leaders, including members of the Congress Working Committee, it is plain that the Viceroy interfered in the day-to-day working of the Bihar and United Provinces Congress Ministries, with a view to maintain control in the Punjab and Bengal. While three-fourths of India has already come under the sway of the Congress, these two Provinces are still in the hands of those on whom British Imperialism could rely. If the political prisoners in Bihar and the United Provinces had been allowed to be released, then there was every possibility of Bengal and Punjab being put in the wrong and before long these two Provinces also would have come under the complete sway of the Congress.

THIS THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND ITS REPRESENTATIVE, THE VICEROY, WANTED TO PREVENT AND THAT IS THE REASON WHY HE INTERFERED AND NOT BECAUSE HE, OR BRITISH IMPERIALISM, WAS AFRAID OF THE RELEASE OF A FEW POLITICAL PRISONERS.

CRISIS SPRINGS SURPRISE.

But the surprising part of it was that the authorities did not realise that Congress Ministers meant what they said. They thought that Congress Ministers would not resign, if the Viceroy interfered, and hence it came as a shock to the Viceroy. Even to the British statesmen it came as a surprise, as is evident from reports from London.

GANDHIJI SCORES.

Thus it is clear that Gandhiji by a master stroke has succeeded in putting the Britishers in the wrong.

The resolution appeals to the Viceroy to retrace his steps. According to informed circles here, there is some per cent. chance of his doing so. Through some negotiations, it is considered possible that the Viceroy might agree to the principle, that in future, the Governor should be bound by the unanimous advice of the Ministers and carry out the intentions of the Cabinet, whether the Governor agrees or disagrees with the view of the Ministries.

Whether the Viceroy does so or not, will be known within a couple of weeks.

REPLY TO CHALLENGE.

Supposing the Viceroy, instead of taking up a conciliatory attitude, says something, which would only aggravate the crisis, then the only course left for the Congress would to extend the crisis to the remaining five Provinces. It is asked how can the elector in other Provinces, where there is no problem of release of political prisoners, understand the position taken up by the Provincial Ministry.

NOT ON SAME ISSUE.

From conversations with leaders I am able to gather that resignations in these five Provinces will not be tendered on the same issues as in Bihar and United Provinces. It is possible that the Governor-General might not accord sanction to the Debt Conciliation Bill in Madras or refuse to sanction to some other ameliorative measure in some other Province Then the Ministries will make up that an issue for tendering their resignations. Issues involve would be such that the voter and the peasant will realise and understand clearly the intentions of the Congress and would readily support the Congress stand.

HEADING FOR NO-TAX.

There are others, who contend that the passing of budgets in the remaining five Provinces would make the Provinces safe for a year. Even for this there is a reply ready. The Working Committee seems to have thought out all possibilities. Mere passing of the budget does not prevent the Congress organising a no-tax campaign.

In case the Viceroy does not retrace his steps and agree to the principle of the Governor accepting the advice of his Ministers in all matters of internal administration, then it seems inevitable that Congress should once again call upon the people of India to go through the "fiery ordeal."

BURDEN ON VICEROY.

Thus it will be seen that the whole burden for the present crisis lies on the shoulders of the Viceroy. And again the burden of preventing the spread of the crisis also lies on the Viceroy. It will again be Lord Linlithgow, who will be responsible if Congress, to vindicate the nation's honour and self-respect, decides on some kind of direct action.

TO FIGHT FEDERATION.

What form that Direct Action will take, it is difficult to say. Such a course will further help the Congress in implementing its decision regarding Federation. The Viceroy in his anxiety to impose unwanted Federal scheme might have thought that creation of present situation would help him. But Congress refused to enter his parlour. It has definitely exposed intention of Governor-General and has made him think a hundred times before he takes the next step, whatever that might be.

Lord Samuel proceeds to the Congress Subjects Committee meeting at Haripura.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru obliges fair autograph hunters.

SUBHAS' TOUR PROGRAMME

Will Attend To Bengal Problems After Bombay Visit

HARIPURA, Feb. 21.

The first place to be visited by the new Congress President after the session here is over will be the City of Bombay, where Mr. Bose is expected to arrive on the morning of February 24.

After staying in Bombay for a couple of days, during which he will have a heavy programme of engagements, Mr. Bose will proceed direct to Calcutta.

It is understood the immediate and most urgent problem he will have to deal with on his arrival in Calcutta will be the re-organisation of the Provincial Congress Executive and the Municipal Association in the Calcutta Corporation, as also the question of the release of political prisoners and detenus.

MAHATMA FEELS MUCH BETTER

HARIPURA, Feb. 21.

"Bapuji is much better to-day. He had sound sleep last night said Dr. Sunil Chandra Bose to the Associated Press representative on his coming out of Mahatmaji's cottage this noon. Dr. Bose will examine Mahatmaji once again is the evening.

SUBHAS VISITS DELEGATES.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President met the Congress delegates in their camps at Vithalnagar this morning, and spent some time in the Bengal Camp discussing with the delegates the situation in his own Province. —A. P.

Canada Retains Championship

PRAGUE, Feb. 21.

Canada has retained the World Ice-Hockey Championship beating Britain in the final by three goals to one.—Reuter.

BARODA: Amidst a distinguished gathering at the College Central Hall Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia unveiled the portrait of late Prof. Anthony Soares and paid glowing tributes to the memory of the deceased.

STOP PRESS

MOVE TO RECALL EDEN.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

A council of action for peace reconstruction of which Mr. Lloyd George is a prominent member has been formed for the support of a campaign to recall Mr. Eden and re-establish his policy of no surrender on principles.—Reuter.

TROUBLE IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon declared in response to a question that the information in the posession of the Foreign Office went to show that there had been sporadic outbreaks of disaffection in Western Abyssinia but Italian Military were taking steps to deal with these and were generally in control of virtually the whole country.—Reuter.

Befitting Finale To Historic Session

Chorus Of Tributes To Haripura Workers: Only Gujarat Of Gandhiji Can Turn A Jungle Into A 'Mangal', Says Pt. Pant

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HARIPURA, February 21.

Amidst scenes of enthusiasm and cheers, the 51st session of the Indian National Congress, which is bound to go down in history, as one of the most momentous sessions held in recent years, concluded its deliberations at 10-30 p.m. after pledging to prepare the whole country for any action that might be necessary to vindicate the honour and self-respect of the nation, when the clarion call for duty comes.

This session of the Congress, has once again demonstrated to the whole world, and specially to British Imperialism, that all Congressmen and women—nay, the whole nation—stood together as one man in the hour of crisis, whatever might be the differences among them.

The Indian National Congress has taken up the challenge thrown by the British Government, and the seriousness with which everyone—whether a Leftist or a Rightist, a Socialist or a Kisan Sabhaite,—spoke or conducted himself during the present session, should be an object-lesson to any organisation in the world. The unanimity with which the resolution regarding the Ministerial crisis—the resolution of the Session—was passed, should make the enemies of Indian freedom think a hundred times before they said or did anything against India's honour and self-respect.

LESSON OF THE SESSION.

A remarkable feature of the current session of the Congress was that this was the first time in the history of the Congress when an important and fateful resolution was carried with but four speeches,—all supporting it. It bespeaks of the unanimity and unity that the Congress can show in the hour of danger.

To-day they have no time to quarrel among themselves, although the differences between the Right Wing and the Left Wing are as great as ever. Such was the feeling among the delegates that the resolution could well have been put from the Chair. Not an amendment was moved, nor a voice raised in protest. Indeed, the Opposition supported the mover of the resolution declaring: "Let the British realise that quarrel as we may in normal times, we stand as one man when faced with an onslaught from British Imperialism."

VICEROY TO NOTE.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who moved the main resolution on Ministerial Crisis this evening, appealed for unity in the Congress ranks. He knew that Congress would stand up as one man, and wanted to inform the Britishers that, unless the Viceroy retraced his steps and made amends, there might be real menace to the tranquility and peace of India, instead of the non-existent menace through the release of political prisoners.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose did not mince words when he referred to the unwarranted interference by the Viceroy. He said that the British Government, which still believed in the cult of violence, had no business to talk about menace to peace to a people, who have always stood for an atmosphere of peace and non-violence.

Congress reaction to the resignations in the United Provinces and Bihar was demonstrated by the full-throated cheers, with which the vast concourse greeted the appearance on the rostrum of Babu Sri Krishna Sinha, Prime Minister of Bihar, with the modesty and simplicity of a Bihari the staunch follower of Babu Rajendra Prasad, explained the facts that lead to his resignation. With sincerity and feeling Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha narrated how he had striven from day to day to fulfil the pro-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 5.)

No Surrender To Blackmail

Eden's Plea For Firm Stand In Talks With Italy

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The atmosphere was tense and almost unrestrained excitement prevailed, when the House of Commons assembled to-day.

The conversation between the members was so loud and animated that order had to be called before the first question would be answered.

Silence prevailed for a few minutes but Sir John Simon was booed by the Opposition as he rose to reply to the foreign office questions.

Austro-German Pact

Sir John Simon replying for the Foreign Office, informed the House of Commons that he was informed from Austrian sources that the main points of the Berchtesgaden agreement were that the Austrian Chancellor would take far-reaching conciliatory measures with a view to furthering internal pacification in Austria, while on the other hand Germany has reaffirmed the continuance of the Austro-German agreement of July, 1936, and renewed her assurance of non-intervention in Austrian domestic affairs.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

The following measures were also taken by the Austrian Chancellor, firstly, a general amnesty was declared, covering all political offences committed before February 15, providing the offender remained in Austria; secondly, the Government has been reconstructed and Herr Seyssinquart, Minister for Interior Security, will be the only representative of National Socialism in the new Cabinet, apart from Herr Schmidt, who was a member of the last administration; thirdly, the cases of the public officials, who would be deprived of their pensions are to be re-examined; fourthly, the Austrian National Socialists will be legally permitted to indulge in political activity, within the framework of the Patriotic Front.

Sir John pointed out that the Austrian Constitution of 1934 remains unchanged and announced that measures are to be taken in Germany designed to exclude the interference of German Party officers in Austrian affairs.—'

The Prime Minister on entering the House was greeted by cheers from the Ministerial ben-

(Continued on page 10 Col 6)

STATEMENT TO BE ISSUED TO-DAY

Winterton On Delicate Situation In India'

INTERPELLATIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON: Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons, in response to questions asking for fuller information on the situation in Bihar and the United Provinces, Earl Winterton said that a full statement by the Viceroy will be issued both in India and London to-morrow.

In reply to several Labour supplementary questions, he said: "THERE IS A DELICATE SITUATION IN INDIA." THEY HAD BETTER AWAIT THE VICEROY'S FULL STATEMENT.

Replying to Mr. Morgan Jones, who asked about the state of negotiations for the entry of the States into Federation and in how many cases had agreement been reached on the instrument of accession clauses, Earl Winterton said that progress was being made in the revision of the general clauses of the Draft Instrument of Accession with a view to further consideration by the Princes. —Reuter.

FATE OF MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS

Official Communication To Bihar Premier

HARIPURA, Feb. 22.

It is understood that Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha, Premier, Bihar, and Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister, have received communication intimating them that their resignations have not been accepted and will not be accepted until alternative arrangements are made by His Majesty's Government for a new Ministry. Meanwhile they should take it that they continue in office.

Enquiries in U. P. Ministerial circles indicate that Premier Pant has not received any such communication.—A. P.

Viceroy May Meet Pt. Pant.

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, February 21

The Congress resolution on the ministerial crisis has been well received. The situation is regarded as distinctly hopeful. Some indication of Government's attitude may be available in Lord Zetland's statement which is expected to be made in Parliament on Tuesday but it is doubtful if the British Cabinet which is engrossed in serious problems nearer home has been able to pay much attention to the Indian question.

The trend of events shows British Government regards Congress resignations as a minor crisis which the Viceroy may be left to handle himself. The probabilities are Government of India are already considering ways to settle the crisis and that as soon as the Premiers reach their provinces talks will be resumed in order to find an opening.

It is significant the Viceroy is due to visit Agra first. That may provide an opportunity for the Governor-General to consult the Governor and possibly also meet Pt. Govind Vallabh Pant.

ADJOURNMENT RULED OUT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum's adjournment motion in the Legislative Assembly to-day to discuss the arrest of Haji Akbarali Khan, member of the N.W.F. Legislative Assembly, at Miranshah, Waziristan, was ruled out on the technical objection that notice of the motion had not been given to the Foreign Secretary before the House met to-day.

The President held the motion out of order.—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9866, "Bombay Chronicle."

174. BOOKS

How India is Governed by S. K. Shah. Just published. Price Rupee one. (Postage 3 annas). Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, Bombay 7. (9860)

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GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

S. S. "LONDON MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 21st February, 1938, from Japan via ports en route and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

N. MATSURA,
Manager,
Osaka Syosen Kabusiki Kaisya.

THE KARACHI ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Register of Members and the Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 4th day of March, 1938, to the 19th day of March, 1938, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
THE UNITED EASTERN AGENCIES, LTD.
Managing Agents,
A. F. PEARSON,
Resident Manager.
Karachi, 18th February, 1938.

7970.

G. I. P. RLY. TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap cast iron pots, chairs and rest pieces available for disposal at various stations on the G. I. P. Railway. Price per copy of Tender Form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 25th February, 1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) Tender Forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores's Office. Payment by cheque or by postage stamps will not be accepted.

7973.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application has been received for the issue of a duplicate Share Certificate on the grounds that the original Certificate No. 67971 representing fifty fully paid shares of Rupees nine each numbered 1217862|1217911 in Burma Corporation, Limited, registered in the name of William Gordon Young, C|o The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., Karachi, has been LOST.

Any person in possession of such lost Share Certificate is requested to communicate with Burma Corporation, Limited, P. O. Box No. 801, Rangoon within 30 days from this date.

Failing any objection received within the period abovenamed the Directors will proceed to deal with the abovementioned application.

HENRY PONSFORD,
Secretary.
Rangoon, 14th February 1938.

7937

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LECTURES ON CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA

Under the auspices of the University of Bombay, Dr. Syed Mujtaba Ali, Ph. D. (Bonn), Professor of Comparative Study of Religions, Baroda, will deliver the third and the fourth of his lectures, in the Lecture Theatre, First Floor, University South Wing, on Wednesday, the 23rd, and Thursday, the 24th February, 1938, at 6-15 p.m. each day.

The subjects of the lectures will be "Muslim Contribution to Indian Culture" on the 23rd, and "The Medieval Saints of India" on the 24th.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., will preside over both the lectures.

The lectures are open to the public.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar
Bombay, 17th February, 1938.

7974.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of steel turnings scrap for a period of twelve months commencing 1st March 1938. Price per copy Re. 1 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 2-3-1938 at 3 P.M. (S.T.). Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' office. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted.

7986

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the posts of (a) one RESEARCH ASSISTANT, (b) two ASSISTANT CHEMISTS and (c) two JUNIOR ASSISTANT CHEMISTS, in the Department of Industries, Bombay, with headquarters in Bombay.

QUALIFICATIONS.—Candidates for Research Assistant's post (a) must have the degree of M.Sc. in Applied Chemistry and/or Chemical Engineering of a recognised University preferably with foreign qualifications and (b) should possess works experience of at least 3 years in Works using Chemical processes.

Candidates for the Assistant Chemist's posts must have the degree of M.Sc. in Chemistry of a recognised University with special qualifications in Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemistry and/or Organic Chemistry or inorganic with considerable experience in original research work in these branches of Chemistry. Preference will be given to men with works experience.

Candidates for the Junior Assistant Chemist's posts must have the degree of B.Sc. of a recognised University with special qualifications in analytical chemistry.

Candidates for the above posts should know at least one vernacular of the Presidency. Preference will be given to candidates who are domiciled residents of the Bombay Presidency.

Pay.—Research Assistant Rs. 150-10-250; Assistant Chemists Rs. 100-5-150; Junior Assistant Chemists—Rs. 75-5/2-100 p.m. each provisional and subject to revision without any allowance except the usual T. A. and D. A. admissible under the B.C.S.R.

AGE.—Candidates for the Research Assistant's post should not be over 30 years of age; Assistant Chemists and Junior Assistant Chemists—age should not be more than 26 years.

Applicants who may be called for interview at Bombay will have to do so at their own expense.

Canvassing for appointment in any form will be a disqualification.

Further particulars regarding conditions of appointment including details for submission of applications required can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Industries, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.

Applications by registered post should reach the Director of Industries, on or before 28th March, 1938, at the latest.

7991.

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Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver in Suit No. 929 of 1937 (Abadibai, daughter of Mahomedbux Rahimbux vs. Hawabai widow and another) MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, 1st March, 1938 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

Leasehold land forming part of land belonging to the Soonat Khoja Jamat Charity known as Bai Ratanbai Datubhai Manji Benevolent Trust situate at Elphinstone Road 516 square yards or thereabout buildings, outhouses New Street Nos. 11 25A, and bounded on East and West by the other land of the Fazandar North by a proposed public Road South by the water drain.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Gulamali Noorani and Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, 96, Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the Undersigned.

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LOT No. 1—Fazandari land with dwelling house at Cavel Street admeasuring about 106 square yards New Street No. 159|9 and bounded on the East by the property of Ramchandra Hari Mahatre, West by a compound wall of the property belonging to Charity, North by the said Cavel Street and South by the property of Vithoba Mankoji.

On FRIDAY, the 4th March, 1938, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

LOT NO. 2.—Fazandari land with dwelling house at Sonapur First Cross Street admeasuring about 69 square yards New Street No. 4 and bounded on the East by a public passage, West by a Sweeper's passage, North by the property of Jagannath Pandurang and South by the property of Dhunji Bhana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

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C. P. Budget Forecast

Tax On Trades And Callings And Revision Of Land Revenue

NAGPUR, Feb. 19.

The Government proposals to augment the revenue of the Province, enabling it to expand the nation-building activities and finance new schemes of development, are contained in two Bills published in the Gazette to-day, which will be introduced by the Revenue Minister, the Hon. P. B. Gole, in the coming budget session of the Assembly.

The Minister will bring forward a finance Bill to impose a tax on profession, trade, calling or employment. Liability to the tax is restricted income-tax payers to confine the additional burden to that section of the community, which may reasonably be expected to bear it without appreciable discomfort. It is provided that every person, who carries on in the province, himself or through an agent or representative, a profession, trade, calling or is in employment, public or private and, who is assessed incometax, shall be liable to pay in respect of each quarter of each year tax at the rate of Rs. 7 besides other legal dues, the tax being recoverable as arrears of land Revenue.

As regards the other Bill, providing for revision of Land Revenue of estates, it seeks to enlarge the financial resources of the Province by readjusting the relations between estate and Zamindar or Jagirdar on a basis more equitable to the General tax-payer.

The Premier Dr. Khare will introduce the Motor Vehicles Fees Bill, re-enacting the present Act, which will cease to be in force by March 31.—A. P.

PEASANTS' STRIFE SETTLED

Congress M.L.A.'s Effective Intervention

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, Feb. 18.

Like the Chari dispute near Alibag, there has been going on strife between the landholder of Shenvai in Roha Taluka, Mr. K. M. Tendulkar by name and the peasant-cultivators of the 'salt' land area called Annapurna, covering an area of about 300 acres.

Several criminal suits, 'madat' suits were in the courts against the tenants since 1932, but they have been withdrawn as a result of the conciliation brought about by Mr. L. G. Patil, M.L.A.

According to the terms of the settlement, the landholder has agreed to receive half the share of the produce after deducting two cesses in the name of a certain goddess. He has also agreed to make all major repairs to the salt land bund. He has remitted all his dues in arrears from the tenant-cultivators.

Chari Strife Settlement Move Frustrated

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALIBAG, Feb. 18

To all appearance, the Chari strife settlement reported to have been brought about by the award given by the Hon Mr. Morarji Desai during his Kolaba District tour has gone to pieces in spite of several efforts by Mr. D K. Kunte, M.L.A., to induce both the landholders and the tenant-cultivators to abide by their own undertaking to enforse the award. The big landholders have failed to restore their lands to the original tenants and to withdraw the criminal suit against a tenant also.

But one of the small landholders, one Mr. Joshi has decided to abide by the Award and he is restoring his lands to the original tenants.

Demand For Closing Down Liquor Shops

(From Our Correspondent).
ALIBAG, Feb. 18.

Villagers of Varasgaon have sent a petition to the Mamlatdar of Roha to close down a toddy shop at Varasgaon. Similar steps have been taken at Patnus, the hill station of the Tata Hydro-electric Works.

Doctorate in Literature and Doctorate in Law is to be conferred on eminent Indians such as Rabindra Nath Tagore, Sir Mohamed Iqbal, Sir T. B. Sapru and Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad at the Osmania University Convocation to be held on first of March at Hyderabad.

City Co-operators Condemn Govt. Resolution

Decide On Waiting In Deputation On Minister And Urge Appointment Of Fresh Committee To Inquire Into Movement

A special general meeting of the Divisional Co-operative Institute was held on Sunday at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt presiding.

A general discussion on the Resolution regarding the changes suggested by the Government in the Constitution of the Institute ensued. Many prominent Co-operators participated in the discussion. The general opinion was that the constitution of the Committee appointed by the Government was unsatisfactory and the suggested recommendations are unacceptable.

Resolutions were passed recording the meeting's "most emphatic protest against the Constitution of the Committee appointed by the Government without the knowledge and concurrence of the co-operators and co-operative organizations for the re-organization of the Co-operative Movement, and that the recommendations made by such a committee without calling for any evidence from the interest concerned are unacceptable in view of the fact that the report was not made available to the Institute and its Branches before the Government passed their orders and thus it deprives the Institute of its most vital powers without assigning any valid reasons therefor."

Non-Official Opinion

By another resolution the meeting demanded that the Institute should be the medium for representing non-official opinion in co-operative matters; that the Institute should be the co-ordinating agency in all matters pertaining to co-operative education, supervision, inspection, propaganda and organisations of societies.

The meeting characterised the principles laid down in Government resolution of 27th January regarding the Constitution of the Institute as "most reactionary, retrograde and definitely harmful to the co-operative movement."

Another resolution stated: "An open and comprehensive enquiry should be ordered by Government into the working of the co-operative movement and the personnel of such a committee should be chosen from persons not connected with the Department, the Provincial Bank or the Institute. The personnel of the committee should possess the confidence of the co-operators in general."

"Scrap The Institute"

The meeting was further of the opinion that if the suggestions as contained in the resolution are not acceptable to the Government the Institute should exist no longer as in our opinion it will be an unnecessary and uncalled for burden to the Societies and the public exchequer.

Another resolution stated: "This meeting urges on the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute to carry on a vigorous agitation against the Government resolution and also to wait on the Minister in deputation and lay before him the considered opinion of the Co-operators in the Presidency with regard to the position, power, function of the Co-operative Institute as laid down in forgoing resolution."

MERCHANTS' PRESENT TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

In honour of the forthcoming visit to Bombay of Syt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the 51st Indian National Congress, the Trustees of Sonu Chandi Tolvano Vepari Mandalno Dharamno Kanto, have resolved to present him Rs. 1,001 cash in a Silver Casket, earmarked for free distribution of clothes and corn to poor Kisans in any part of India, wherever the President thinks necessary. The presentation will take place on the 24th inst., at the premises of the Mandal (Kharakua) at the public reception.

Politicals' Release

LET PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES REVIEW INDIVIDUAL CASES

Unionist M.P.'s Suggestions For Mitigation Of Sentences

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

The setting up of a committee in each province to consider the cases of political prisoners who have been tried and convicted and decide whether any mitigation of their sentences can be made, is suggested by Sir John Wardlaw-Milne, M.P., Unionist member for Kidderminster Division, who is now on a visit to India.

"I have read with interest", states Sir John, "the letter from Lord Lothian to the "Times" as reported in the Indian papers, in which he states that Indian opinion recognises the question of release of political prisoners in Bengal to be a special case. Presumably he infers, therefore, that the demand by Congress is not intended to include that province. It would be interesting to have a clear statement from the Congress itself that Lord Lothian's view is correct and in the absence of such a pronouncement, I think we must assume that he has no authority to uphold his view and that, in fact, the demands very definitely do include Bengal. If Bengal be excluded, the number of persons concerned is comparatively small but, even so, is there any justification for treating one set of convicted persons differently from another? And what justification exists for upsetting the decisions of properly constituted courts of justice?

DANGEROUS PRECEDENTS

It seems to me that such a course is fraught with grave danger to the whole community, and if Governments are to lightly reverse in wholesale fashion the decisions of the High Courts, a very dangerous precedent would be established which might have far-reaching results in destroying the confidence, which at present exists in the impartiality and finality of the findings of these judicial bodies. The position of those detenus who have been released is entirely different, in my view, from that of persons properly tried and convicted of definite crime against the people.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES

I understand, those in authority have already gone so far as to say that in the latter case, they are prepared to review certain of the sentences and to consider whether any mitigation can justly be made, bearing in mind perhaps the possibility that, in the circumstances existing at the time of the trial of such persons, terms of imprisonment may have been given somewhat more severe than would have been the case in quieter and more settled days. I would suggest that the best method of carrying this out might be by setting up in each province, which is sufficiently concerned, a small body of persons to make such a review and to recommend further action, if any, it being desirable that the judge who sentenced the prisoner, if available, and the Chief Justice of the Province should be two of those so appointed. To my mind full consideration by such a body is necessary to protect the public and the position of our courts and I cannot conceive any responsible government making any wholesale or indiscriminate release of persons convicted of murder, assault or other serious crime. If there is to be a recommendation for mitigation of sentence, it should only be made after careful and detailed enquiry into each individual case. Any other course might have serious results not only upon Law and Order but upon the Congress Ministries themselves in the future. —A. P.

SEVENTH WEEK
CHANDRARAO MORE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
3 Shows Daily: 5-15, 8, & 10-45.

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Fight Dangerous Germs

Your Kidneys contain 9 million tiny tubes, endangered by germs caused by colds, bad teeth, tonsils and infections. Beware! Kidney and Bladder Disorders make you suffer from Burning, Itching Passages, cause you to Get up Nights, be Nervy, have Leg Pains, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Circles under Eyes, Swollen Ankles, frequent Headaches and Colds, and suffer Loss of Energy, etc. Cystex—the prescription of an eminent Doctor—starts to end your troubles in 24 hours. Kills Kidney Germs and pain in 2 hours and in 8 days makes you feel and look years younger. Cystex alone claims the power to kill all germs which infest your kidneys, removing the cause of your trouble. Get Cystex from your Chemist. It must put you right in 8 days or your money back is guaranteed. Start to end the real cause of your trouble today. The Cystex Guarantee protects you.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

V U B 244 metres 1,231 kc/s.
Also 49.3 metres 6,085 kc/s, for Transmission I & II and 90.8 metres 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III
A. M.
7-30 M. Balswami Dikshitar: Veena 7-45 Shrimatibai Narvekar 8-15 Kamurao Mangeshkar Gat tora on the tabla. 8-20 Marutirao Pehelwan. 8-45 M. Balswami Dikshitar: Veena 11-30 A Recorded Programme.
P. M.
1-0 Market Rates Announcements. 1-5 A Recorded Programme. 5-30 Tej Rajendra Singh: Violin Solo 6-0 H. Khan Khayal. 6-15 An AIR Artist: Sitar 6-20 Radio Chorus: Bhimpalas 6-30 To Bhumijan 7-30 The People of Japan 7-45 Shrimati Narvekar 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Marutirao Pehelwan 9-0t News (Hindustani) 9-15 AIR Artists: Marathi Duets. 9-25 Tamborine and Tabla 9-30 News 9-45 As I Look Back A talk by Sir Phiroz Sethna 10-0 Hazel David Soprano. 10-15 W. Hyde: Baritone. 10-25 Jascha Heifetz: Violin Zapateado Sarasate 10-30 Cricket Smith and his Boys.

Delhi I Programme

V U D 340 metres, 886 kc/s.
A. M.
8-0 Katha from Ramayana 8-15 Shirin Jan of Gwalior. 8-45 Asawri 8-55 Manohar. 9-5 Indu Bhushan Deb. 9-10 News in English. 9-20 In Hindustani 9-30 AIR Orchestra. 9-40 Aziz-ur-Rehman 9-50 Nisar Husain of Baroda.
TRANSMISSION II.
P. M.
12-30 A Recorded Programme 1-30 Well-Known Artists.
TRANSMISSION III.
5-0 Arti. 5-10 Shrin Jan 5-30 For Jack and Jill 6-0 S. D. Batish 6-10 Iqbal Putli. 6-30 For Villagers Only. 7-30 Nisar Husain. 8-0 A review of Hindi books by Acharya Shastri. 8-15 Shirin Jan 8-35 AIR Orchestra 8-45 Sajan suna sab Sansar 8-55 Iqbal Putli 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani 9-30 In English. 9-45 Paul Strauss and Masters of Rhythm 10-0 Affairs in Europe review by J. W. Collins 10-15 Paul Strauss and Masters of Rhythm 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I.
31.3 metres 9,565 kc/s.
A. M.
8-0 to 9-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-30 Lachha Sakh. 9-40 Iqbal Putli of Meerut 10-0 S. D. Batish 10-20 Afzal Husain of Nagina
TRANSMISSION II
31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.
5-0 to 6-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 6-30 Shirin Jan of Gwalior 6-50 Sham ki Puria on the Violin. 7-0 Iqbal Putli 7-20 S. D. Batish 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Krishna Milan. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Nisar Husain 10-55 News.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Monday.

Nine persons arrested during the week-end for alleged gambling activities were put up before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, to-day

All the arrested persons were enlarged on bail for various priods.

A girl-wife named Gitabai Bhaoo (20) was found floating in a well in Meghwadi on the 19th instant.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death that the body being in a very advanced stage of decomposition the cause of death could not be ascertained but the evidence justified the inference that she committed "suicide" by jumping into a well behind Meghwadi, Government Gate Road, Parel, on account of her having been scolded by her husband.

Motor Accident Sequel

"That death was caused by shock from laceration of the spinal chord and internal haemorrhage, due to his having been thrown out of a motor-lorry which, by reason of its having been driven in a negligent manner, swerved right across Victoria Garden Road (Opposite the J. J. Hospital) and, having dashed into a tram post, turned turtle and was reduced to matchwood," was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury, to-day, at the inquest on the body of a labour, named Hiria Nathia (26).

Kamruddin Kassam was arrested by the Dongri police last night on a charge of stabbing two persons.

The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they are in a precarious condition.

"It is not easy for the police to unearth women or men living on the earnings of prostitution. It is, therefore, very necessary that an adequate sentence must be given when such cases are proved", observed the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, in sentencing a middle-aged woman to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or, in default, to three months' further imprisonment, on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution.

Lilavati Manikial Zaveri was arrested on September 18, 1936, at her house at Girgaum Road by Sub-Inspector Parulkar of the Vigilance Branch on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution

ARRESTED ON LANDING AT ALEXANDRA DOCKS

Dayabhai Kasanji, who arrived in Bombay from Africa on Saturday morning by the s.s. "Tairea", was arrested at No. 18, Alexandra Dock under Sec. 19 of the Indian Arms Act.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 300

SENTENCED FOR SEDITION

RANGOON, Feb. 19.

The District Magistrate has sentenced the Secretary of the Dobama (Burma for Burmans) League to one year's rigorous imprisonment finding him guilty of delivering a seditious speech on the Burmese "National Day" on November 27, 1937.—A. P.

When It Is A Question of Soaps

It is wise to choose the very best, for while a good soap promotes the health and complexion of the skin, an alkaline soap of inferior quality mars both.

B. C. P. W.
TRANSPARENT
GLYCERINE
belongs to the former class of Toilet Soaps. Once chosen it is always chosen.

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY

Agents: Orient Drug Agency, Princess St., Bombay—2.

Grand Industrial, Agricultural & Rural Welfare EXHIBITION.
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at JAMNAGAR
FROM 2ND TO 9TH APRIL, 1938.

STALLS AVAILABLE AT CHEAP RATES.
Apply to:—
PUBLICITY OFFICER,
Exhibition Committee.
Jamnagar.

BALI DANCES AT C. J. HALL

Devi Dja And Her Troupe To Appear For A Week

When for the first time in India a troupe of Balinese dancers appeared on the Stage of Capitol Theatre last year, they proved a popular attraction. The same dancers including Devi Dja will now be seen at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall where they are scheduled to appear for a week, starting from Tuesday 22nd February. The first performance will be opened by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, M.L.C.

Devi Dja, the Balinese dancer, who will be giving an exhibition of Bali dancers at the C. J. Hall from Tuesday.

HARIJANS WANT ADULT FRANCHISE

Procession To March To Assembly Hall

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Members of the Harijan community thronged the Chandan Wadi Chowk yesterday evening at the meeting convened by the adult franchise league to organise opinion for securing adult franchise for Bombay municipal electorate.

Mr. M. N. Talpade in opening the proceedings said that the Congress Government had brought forward a Bill to amend the Bombay Municipal Act which contained some very good provisions, one of which was the complete abolishing of the nominated block of 16 members which always stood on the side of Government whenever there was a clash of interest between Government and the Municipality

There were one or two flaws in the Bill, however, one of which was that it did not propose to introduce adult franchise immediately.

He hoped that the Congress ministry which claimed to represent the masses would sanction this measure which is so eminently calculated to advance the cause of the masses.

Conflict Of Interests

Dr. Ramchandra Bhoir said that the present corporators, elected from the wealthy classes, could not serve the interests of the workers and Harijans because the interests of the rich and the poor were conflicting and contradictory.

It was only when the poor sent their own representatives that the interests of the poor would be protected and the first step to have their own representatives was to secure the right of voting without which they could not have their own representatives.

He announced that a big march would be organised when the Bill came before the Assembly and hoped that the people would throng in thousands to force the ministry to grant the right.

Organise Strength

The Harijans, he said, were no longer a lethargic community. They were fully alive to their condition and the big battles they would have to wage for securing elementary human rights. Adult franchise was one such elementary right and they would do their utmost to secure it.

The President then read the resolution demanding adult franchise for Bombay Municipal electorate and it was put to vote and passed unanimously

A resolution was then passed appointing a committee composed of the following members to organise propaganda among the Harijan population in the city and to secure support for citizens' march to Assembly Hall for demanding adult franchise:—

Messrs., G R. Jatekar, S. B. Lotekar, U. T. Jadhav, K. G. Matkar, J. G Varkar. and D. G. Vanginkar. Mr. Gangaram Bhatkude (Secretary) and B. D. Ivlekar with powers to co-opt.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Corporation Of Certified Secretaries Exam. Results

The following students of Davar's College of Commerce passed in the Corporation of Certified Secretaries Examination, London, held in December, 1937, in the Davar's College Hall in Bombay.

The undermentioned students passed in all the subjects of the Intermediate Examination at one sitting, which is made up of six subjects:

R. A. Shah, A. K. Kodi, G. Krishna, Miss K. S. Davar, S. T. V. Chari, K. G. Joshi.

The following students have passed (in the subjects) in the Intermediate Examination of the Corporation:—

COMPANY SECRETARIAL PRACTICE

R. A. Shah, A. K. Modi, G. Krishna, Miss K. S. Davar, S. T. V. Chari, K. G. Joshi.

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTS

R. A. Shah, A. K. Modi, G. Krishna, Miss K. S. Davar, S. T. V. Chari, K. G. Joshi.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION

R. A. Shah, A. K. Modi, G. Krishna, Miss K. S. Davar, S. T. V. Chari, K. G. Joshi, Miss S. R. Ashburner, N. N. Mehta.

MERCANTILE LAW.

R. A. Shah, A. K. Modi, G. Krishna, Miss K. S. Davar, S. T. V. Chari, K. G. Joshi, K. M. Desai.

COMPANY LAW.

R. A. Shah, A. K. Modi, G. Krishna, Miss K. S. Davar, S. T. V. Chari, K. G. Joshi K. M. Desai.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC

R. A. Shah, A. K. Modi, G. Krishna, Miss K. S. Davar, S. T. V. Chari, K. G. Joshi.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' IDD DINNER

(From A Correspondent).

"It is my pleasant duty to welcome you" said Mr. Haroon R. Sayani, the Vice-President of the Muslim Students' Union, at the Idd dinner organised by the Union on Saturday last. "It is gratifying specially when one considers the large attendance here to-day. Muslim Students' Union which organises Idd Dinner every year, had it this year at the time of the Bakri Id. Mr. Jinnah, the President of the Union, could not attend the function being out of Bombay.

After the sumptuous meal, Mr. Somji addressed the gathering. He reminded them of the significance of the Idd and was pleased at the idea of having such dinners at least once a year, for it reminded one of the great principle as inculcated by Islam—"Brotherhood of Mankind."

Mr Vajid Mahmood was the next speaker who said that of late the Muslim community as a whole had become very much disintegrated due to various reasons, and he exhorted the Muslim students to organise themselves for the betterment of their own community.

Mr. Dawood Haji Nassur spoke in similar terms

After the Dinner Mr. Khan Mustana entertained the members and the guests to delightful Music.

DEATH OF A PRESS WORKER

The death occurred on February 19, at the Maharata Hospital, Bombay, of Mr. William Samuel, one of the Assistant Printers of the "Bombay Chronicle."

The deceased joined the "Chronicle" Press, about 12 years ago, as a Compositor By hard work and devotion to duty he rose to be an Assistant Printer.

He leaves behind a widow and a daughter

HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION AT NAVSARI

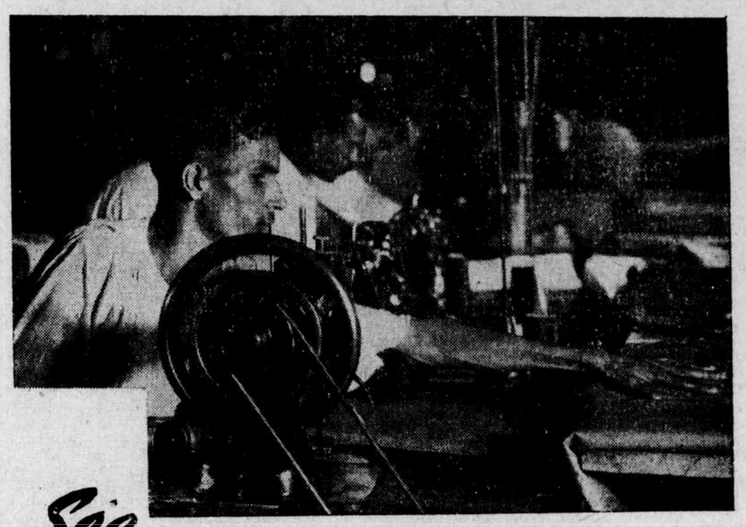
At Khurshedwadi, Navsari, there will be held on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 5th, 6th and 7th March, an exhibition of handicrafts by the students of the Zoroastrian Women's Training Institute, Motafalia, and of the Malesar Sewing and Cutting Classes, Navsari.

The exhibition will be open to all Parsis, males, females and children on Saturday and Sunday, whereas Monday is reserved for ladies and children of all communities.

The exhibition is free and will remain open daily from 2 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA WEEK

FEBRUARY 21st to 25th.
10 a. m. — 12 a. m. and 2 p. m. — 4-30 p. m.



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Come and see how your car is assembled in the General Motors India Limited Works at Sewri. You will be conducted through every department, and have an opportunity of seeing some interesting films.

The Works are situated alongside the Sewri Golf Club. You can reach them *via* Frere Road. Follow the W. I. A. Signs.

ALL THROUGH THE YEAR
1938

THE BEST CIGARETTE OF ALL

SL/150

Ahmedabad City And Suburbs Declared "Dry"

Sale Of Excisable Articles Will Not Be Permitted After May 20 Next

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

AS ALREADY ANNOUNCED, GOVERNMENT PROPOSE, AS A STEP IN THE INTRODUCTION OF TOTAL PROHIBITION, TO DECLARE AHMEDABAD CITY AND SUBURBS A 'DRY AREA,' IN WHICH THE SALE OF EXCISABLE ARTICLES WILL NOT BE PERMITTED AFTER MAY 20TH, 1938.

This 'dry area' will comprise the municipal area of Ahmedabad, the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and the following villages:—

1. Sherkotda, 2. Asarwa, 3. Dariapur Kazipur, 4. Rajpur Hirpur, 5. Paldi, 6. Behrampur, 7. Kochrab, 8. Chhadwad, 9. Changispur, 10. Shekhpur Khanpur, 11. Wadaj, 12. Rakhial, 13. Khokra Mehmedabad, 14. Usmanpur, 15. Rahip, 16. Acher, 17. Hansol, 18. Bag Fardosh, 19. Ghodasar, 20. Dani Limda, 21. Chhoti Daskroi, 22. Wastrapur, 23. Memnagar, 24. Bahijpur Bogha, 25. Mithipur, 26. Shahwadi and 27. Vasna.

While those accustomed to the use of alcohol or drugs will not be forbidden to continue it, within the dry area the purchase of such articles will not be permitted, and limits will be imposed on their transport and possession. It will still, however, be possible for those desiring their use to obtain excisable articles outside the dry area and to bring these in, and to keep them in their possession, in limited quantities.

Government will not grant any licences beyond May 20th, 1938 for the sale to the public of country liquor, toddy, foreign liquor, including spirits, wines, beer, etc., in the dry area. No country-liquor shops, toddy shops, foreign liquor 'off' or 'on' shops, will exist, nor will hotels or refreshment rooms, including the railway refreshment room, be allowed to sell liquor.

OPIUM & HEMP DRUGS.

As regards opium and hemp drugs it may be that the sudden cessation of their use is fraught with danger to the health of addicts, therefore, while no licences for opium and hemp drugs shops will be given, a Government depot will be opened to provide opium, ganja, bhang and charas addicts with such supplies within limits as their medical advisers certify as necessary to their health.

Various medicated wines and spirituous medicinal and other tinctures contain alcohol, and the sale of these, therefore, will only be permitted by licensed chemists on the prescription of Registered Medical Practitioners.

As rectified spirit and denatured (i.e., methylated) spirit can be turned to potable purposes, the transport and possession of the former will require a license and a limit of 1 gallon without licence will be fixed for the transport of the latter. Licences will, of course, be given to all legitimate industrial, medical, scientific, etc., users requiring rectified spirit or greater quantities of denatured spirit than 1 gallon.

Government consider that much of the present consumption of excisable articles results from the facility with which they can be obtained locally, and that, if consumers be put to trouble and expense in obtaining their supplies from a distance, the majority will greatly reduce their consumption or abandon the habit entirely.

REGULATION OF SALES.

But while discouraging the consumption of excisable articles Government do not propose to make it so difficult for consumers to obtain their supplies that resort will be had to smuggling and other illicit practices. Shops for the sale of excisable articles will continue to be licensed in the part of the district surrounding the dry area, but the maximum prices, at which these articles may be sold therein, will be fixed.

In this Government have also in view that by comparison of the sales at these shops next year with those of previous years, it should be possible to obtain an indication of how much of the city consumption is due to the present facilities of obtaining liquor and drugs, and how much to the demand of confirmed consumers. If the sales at the surrounding shops should show little or no increase, and there should be no signs of extensive smuggling, it will be legitimate to infer that most people in Ahmedabad are willing to give up the consumption of excisable articles, rather than take much trouble to get them, and that, therefore, further restrictions may shortly be enforced with prospects of success.

LICENCES FOR SHOPS.

Licences for the following excise shops will be given by auction for this purpose:—

Country spirit.	Opium.
Adalaj	Chandkheda
Naroda	Naroda
Odhav	Bhuwaldi
Nandej	Vatwa
Sarkhej	Sarkhej
Thaltej	Silaj.

Hemp drugs.
Uwarsad
Bareja
Sarkhej

Similarly a licence for a foreign liquor 'off' shop will be given at some suitable place to provide for the need of those who drink foreign liquor.

To aid in distinguishing between 'off' sales for consumption in Ahmedabad and those for consumption outside, the import of country liquor into the dry area will be permitted only in sealed quart bottles bearing the Government capsule. The number of such bottles sold at neighbouring shops should indicate approximately the quantities of country liquor legitimately supplied for consumption in Ahmedabad itself.

The licences for sale of liquor to members now given to six clubs in Ahmedabad will be continued, but under further restrictions.

Arrangements will be made with the railway authorities to prevent the sale of alcoholic drinks on railway restaurant cars while within the dry area.

Orders will issue later regarding Military Messes and Canteens, the use of wine for sacramental purposes and the export and through transport of excisable articles.

Government are aware that there must be difficulties in carrying this policy into effect. As was shown after 1922 when the sale of charas was prohibited in Ahmedabad, the stoppage of the sale of an excisable article to which persons are habituated, inevitably gives occasion for attempts at illicit supply by smuggling or manufacture.

PLEA FOR PUBLIC CO-OPERATION.

To make the dry area scheme a success Government must, therefore, rely on the whole-hearted co-operation, not only of all organisations interested in public betterment, but of the public in general. In the ultimate result, it is only public opinion which can effectively discourage the consumption of alcohol and intoxicating drugs.

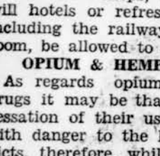
Government therefore trust that, just as the Excise Department will do its best to co-operate with all agencies working in Ahmedabad for the reduction of the drink and drug habit, so the public will afford the department all possible assistance.

Government will allot funds for temperance propaganda in Ahmedabad, and are at present considering the most suitable methods and agencies to be employed, and a further Press Note on the point will issue later.

Government are approaching the Indian States bordering on the Daskroi taluka to secure their co-operation in excise arrangements to prevent the importation of State liquor and drugs into Ahmedabad.

Any person desiring further information relating to the scheme should communicate with the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay.

DR. WOHLING'S



Gonomed Dragees
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CURES
GONORRHOEA
ANY STAGES—Acute or Chronic.
A FEW TABLETS WILL SHOW IMMEDIATE RESULTS.
Agents & Dealers Wanted
Sole Agents: SHAW & CO.,
31, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 27512

Gonorrhoea Cured

OLD or NEW—Cured Guaranteedly. Medicine charges on cure. Correspondence not invited—visit personally. Time:—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. SUNDAY: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.), Sandhurst Road.
Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.
P S.—Outside Bombay we have no Agent or Branch.

Unique Gift To Frontier

Red-shirts To Receive Huge Tri-colour And Radio Van For Propaganda Work

(From Our Correspondent.)
HARIPURA, Feb. 21.

The youngest daughter in the family of the Indian National Congress will to-morrow morning receive from its parent a coming of age gift in the shape of a huge National Flag and a motor van fully equipped with the latest broadcasting devices, for purposes of propaganda in Frontier Province. This is in token of the excellent work done by Province of "Fakhr-e-Hind" and is meant to be a further incentive to the brave Pathan soldiers of freedom.

JAWAHAR'S INITIATIVE.

This announcement was made amidst spontaneous deafening cheers in the Subjects Committee at the end of to-day's proceedings by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru to whom credit goes for conceiving the idea. His personal interest in the gift is so great that he inspected the van and drove it himself, tested the brakes and suggested the colour-scheme and coat-of-arms. Six Red-shirt volunteers have specially come to Haripura to receive the national colours and the radio van at the hands of President Bose.

There will be a grand rally of volunteers to-morrow morning on the occasion of the unique presentation.

Muslim Visitors To Nehru's Hut Admire India's National Colours

VITHALNAGAR
(Haripura), Feb. 21.

"Beautiful, wonderful, grand", thus with one voice, the national flag was hailed by nearly a score of Muslims at an unrehearsed flag salutation this afternoon in front of Pt. Nehru's hut in the Leaders' Camp. Coming out of the hut after an informal meeting they viewed fluttering in the strong breeze, streaming to its full length the National Tricolour, made of soft Swadeshi silk.

All stood to attention and saluted it.

"Is it our flag?" asked one.

"Yes" said Pt. Nehru, adding: "It is the flag we are presenting to-morrow to our Northwest Frontier brethren."

"How beautiful! How grand! How lovely! How enchanting!" came the remarks from the lips of one or another of those present.

ORIGIN OF TRICOLOUR

Pt. Nehru explained the place of honour the National Flag occupied in free countries and its significance. He compared it with the Tricolour of other countries, and added: "I have many times heard that our national colours are beautiful and impressive."

He then spoke of the origin and growth of the National Flag and its final evolution to the present form. He pointed out the significance of the colours chosen for the flag and their symbolic meaning. "It is nothing less than the symbol of our national aspirations and the flag of our freedom", declared Pandit Nehru.

"We understand", responded the voices; and once again, they saluted solemnly the fluttering colours.—A. P.

The members of the Coalition Party of the Bihar Assembly met to consider the questions of office acceptance and formation of a Ministry. The meeting was not open to the Press.

A special message from Vithalnagar issued by the "United Press" states that Mahatma Gandhi was examined yesterday evening by Dr. Gilder and Dr. Sunil Bose. The doctors will examine him this morning when a health bulletin is expected to be issued.

"Dry" Areas In Rural Districts

GOVT. PLANS TO REDUCE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC DRINK ...

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Government are of opinion that much of the present consumption of alcoholic drink and intoxicating drugs is due to the facility of supply provided by local shops, and that, if the obtaining of drinks and drugs be made to involve some personal trouble, a large proportion of the persons now addicted to the use will either greatly reduce their consumption, or entirely abandon it. Therefore, without entirely prohibiting the use of these excisable articles, Government propose to establish in rural districts the following dry areas:

District.	Talukas.
Ahmednagar	Newasa and Sheogan talukas (including Pathardi Mahal).
Broach and Panch Mahals.	Jambusar and Wagra.
Kanara	Kumta and Ankola.

IN LIMITED QUANTITIES

After 1st April 1938 within these areas Government will give no licenses for the retail sale to the public of country liquor, toddy and foreign liquor including spirits, wines and beer. Persons desiring to consume these articles will have to bring them in from outside the dry area and in strictly limited quantities.

Within the dry area opium, ganja and bhang will only be obtainable at a shop at the taluka town and then only by addicts to whose health the drug is certified as necessary by a Registered Medical Practitioner, and to whom permits will be given.

Medicated wines, including drakshasavas and medicinal and other spirituous tinctures which may be used as beverages will be obtainable only from licensed chemists on medical prescription.

Licenses will be needed for possession of rectified spirit and for more than small quantities of denatured spirit (i.e. methylated spirits.

The following limits will be fixed for the import, transport and possession of excisable articles:

	Import and transport.
Country spirit or	1 quart bot.
Toddy or	6 „ bots.
Foreign spirits or	1 „ bot.
Wines or	4 „ bots.
Beer and fermented foreign liquor	6 „ bots.
Medicated wines including Drakshasavas and the like	1 „ bot.
Beer and fermented	Possession.
Country spirit or	1 1/4 quart bot.
Toddy or	6 „ bots.
Foreign spirits or	1 1/4 „ bot.
Wines or	6 „ bots.
Beer and fermented foreign liquor	8 „ bots.
Medicated wines including Drakshasavas and the like	1 1/4 „ bot.
Medicinal and other potable spirituous tinctures.	Import & transport. Possession. 8 ozs. 10 ozs.
Opium	1/4 tola 1/4 tola.
Ganja	1/2 tola 1/2 tola.
Bhang	2 tolas 2 tolas.
Ordinary denatured spirit	1 gal. 1 1/4 gal.

FOR THEIR LEGITIMATE NEEDS

Government consider that these limits of transport will suffice for the legitimate needs of any persons desiring to obtain excisable articles, and the slightly higher limits of possession will allow them to replenish their stock before it is entirely exhausted.

No limit of possession higher than that of transport is fixed for toddy as it is undesirable to encourage this beverage being kept till it starts to get stale, nor for opium and hemp drugs, the quantities of these being fixed for the convenience of travellers, as local addicts will be able to obtain their supplies from the taluka town.

(a) In effect under these regulations, though it will not be possible to buy alcoholic liquor within a dry area, an individual will be allowed to bring in from outside the dry area (but not for sale) a bottle of country spirit or one of whisky or brandy, or 6 bottles of toddy or beer, or 4 bottles of wine, and to renew the supply when he has left only 1/4 bottle of country liquor or whisky or brandy or 2 bottles of wine or beer. But at no time may he have in his possession more than either a bottle and a quarter of country spirit or whisky or brandy or 6 bottles of wine or toddy, or 8 bottles of beer.

(b) He will also be able, if he has a doctor's prescription for their use, to bring in or, to buy from a licensed chemist, a bottle of medicated wine and 8 ozs of spirituous medicinal tinctures. and to possess a bottle and a quarter of the former and 10 ozs. of the latter.

(c) If he uses opium or hemp drugs, he will be able to bring in and possess the small quantities shown, but if he needs to keep with him more than these, he will have to obtain an addict's permit on a Doctor's recommendation and buy the drugs from a taluka shop.

OUTSIDE "DRY" AREA

As Government do not propose entirely to prohibit their consumption, alcoholic drinks, opium and hemp drugs will still be obtainable at shops outside the dry area.

To get an indication of what portion of the sales at surrounding country liquor shops will be for import into the dry area, such shops will have to keep part of their stock of country liquor in quart bottles sealed with Government capsules and country liquor will only be allowed to be imported into the dry area in such sealed bottles.

Excisable articles in quantities in excess of the limits may be transported by railway through the dry area provided they are booked as goods, parcel, or registered baggage from one station outside the area to another station outside it.

Persons wishing to transport such articles through the area by road will have to apply to a revenue or excise official for a transit pass, details of arrangements for which will be notified later.

Any person desiring further information relating to the rural dry area scheme should communicate with the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay

TALE OF WOE OF AN EXILE

Mahendra Pratap Anxious To Return

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

"The Amrita Bazaar Patrika" published to-day a letter recently written by Raja Mahendra Pratap to Prof. Krishna Chandra, M.L.A., Chairman of the Brindaban Municipality, in the course of which Raja Mahendra Pratap indicates his anxiety to return to his Mother-land, in order to serve her.

Raja Mahendra Pratap says, "inter alia", "For a couple of years, I have been trying to get home to spread my message, but the British show their obstinacy. Time has revolved further. The Congress has formed Government in the United Provinces and six other Provinces also obey the Congress rule. Friends like you can openly hold demonstrations, demanding my return."—United Press.

Aurobindo Ghose Comes Out

Blesses All Darshan Seekers

PONDICHERRY, Feb. 21.

Sri Aurobindo Ghose came out of his seclusion to-day, on the occasion of the birthday of the "Mother," who is the spiritual guide of the Ashram, and 454 persons had the "Darshan" of him on that occasion.

Among these were, 175 inmates of the Ashram and the rest of the devotees, coming from outside, including a number of Europeans, Americans, Japanese, and a few high officials of the Nizam's Government.

The great Yogi has been living in complete seclusion for the last eleven years and comes out on three "Darshan" days every year, when he does not speak to any body but blesses all silently.—United Press.

Don't suffer from
HEADACHES—NEURALGIA—COLDS
TOOTHACHE—FEVER OR RHEUMATISM

Do what thousands of others are doing to get immediate relief from pain and suffering—Take ANACIN—the amazing, quick acting preparation that doctors and dentists are prescribing.

ANACIN—is a combination of medically proven ingredients—in convenient tablet form, that acts instantly to relieve pain and reduce fever. It does not affect the heart or upset the stomach.

Try ANACIN and see how quickly you get relief.

ANACIN is sold at all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars in economical packages containing 12 tablets and envelopes containing 2 tablets.

A62

You can depend upon Nacet Blades to give you many close, smooth shaves. They bring that uniformly high quality never before in low-priced blades—every blade in every packet having an edge that is keen and lasting. Nacet Blades fit three-peg razors

"NACET" BLADES

8 ANNAS FOR 10

NW

NEW PERFORMANCE AND COMFORT IN THE
New AUSTINS

EACH year Austins go ahead — and 1938 is no exception. Again they lead in comfort and performance. Again they give you the dependability and economical running that you have always expected from an Austin. Outstanding new model is the Austin Big Seven, which, with a small but improved engine, and an entirely new body design, can seat four adults in great comfort. See also the "Ten Four" and "Twelve Four" with many new features which add to the looks, and the performance of these cars.

AUSTIN AGENTS:

Bombay: The Automobile Co., Ltd.; Calcutta & Darjeeling: Steuart & Co., Ltd.; Madras: South Indian Motor Co.; Lahore: Pearey Lal & Sons (Lahore), Ltd.; Delhi & Rawalpindi: Pearey Lal & Sons, Ltd.; Karachi: Narsindas & Co.; Jodhpur & Indore: Sanghi Bros.; Lucknow: United Provinces Motor Co.; Coimbatore: Stanes Motors, (South India), Ltd.; Quetta: Menghraj & Co.

Representative for India: R. E. M. PRATT, P. O. Box 31, NEW DELHI.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 8, 1991
Muslim: Zilhaj 20, 1356
Parsi: Sherever 20, 1307
Hightide: 4-04 17-53
Lowtide: 10-46 23-23
Sunrise: 7h 3m
Sunset: 6h 41m

Wednesday, February 23.

Standing Committee 3 p.m. (B.T.).

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

The Schedule 'Plane came on Monday morning at 11-30 from Kathiawar.

DADAR VYAPARI MANDAL

Dadar Vyapari Mandal has decided to close their shops on the occasion of Rastrapati Subhas Chandra Bose's arrival in Bombay on February 24.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Chamber's Rooms, top floor, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co's Buildings, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 11-30 a.m. on March 23.

ADDRESS TO SUBHAS BOSE

The Bombay Country Fancy and Grey Piecegoods Merchants' Association will present an address to Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose at the Mulji Jetha Market, Sheikh Memon Street on Saturday (February 26) at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

BLAVATSKY LODGE, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Mr R. D. Aria, will lecture in English with lantern slides at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Super-physical Worlds."

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT

Mr Cowasha Muneksha Taleyarkhan, and Miss Dhun Desai, J.P. have been proposed so far as candidates for the selection of a delegate for the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay by the Parsi Justices of Peace, in connection with which a meeting will be held to-day at C. J. Hall at 5 p.m.

"BASIC ENGLISH"

Under the auspices of the Young Theosophists' Education Classes, Mr. A. Myers of the "Times of India" will deliver a public lecture on 'Basic English' to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Youth Lodge premises, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Principal S. U. Shukla will preside.

ENGLISH MAILS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Narkunda' with the mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 8 a.m. on the 20th idem and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 p.m. on Thursday the 24th instant.

The 'Narkunda' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at midnight the same day.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

A special general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute will be held at 6-15 p.m. on Thursday 3rd March in the office of the Institute, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, to consider the Resolution No. 7363/33/1622 dated 27th January 1938 embodying the proposed changes in the Constitution of the Provincial Co-operative Institute and its branches issued by the Bombay Government.

THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The record-breaking musical comedy

OVER SHE GOES

Starring the popular pair
STANLEY LUPINO
LADDIE CLIFF
and many others

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

NEW SONGS! NEW LAUGHS!
EXTRA EXTRA
Exclusive film of the
BRADDOCK-FARR
Boxing Contest

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Escadrille" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Go Getter" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EROS—"The Awful Truth" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Over She Goes" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL "Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kissan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 an 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Gentleman Daku" Daily at 3, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"A Damsel in Distress" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nightingale" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"London by Night" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Monsieur Yues Petit Dutaillis will deliver a lecture in French on the "Souvenirs of Tahiti" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Cercle premises (60 Forbes Street).

GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A. will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "The evolution of the Zarathustrian Yaxisn ceremony traced to the oldest Gatha literature.

"CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA"

Under the auspices of the University of Bombay, Dr. Syed Mujtaba Ali, Ph.D. (Bonn), Professor of Comparative Study of Religions, Baroda, will deliver the third and the fourth of his public lectures, in the Lecture Theatre, first floor, University South Wing, on Wednesday the 23rd and Thursday the 24th February at 6-15 p.m. each day.

The subjects of the lectures will be "Muslim Contribution to Indian Culture" on the 23rd, and "The Medieval Saints of India" on the 24th.

Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside.

Subhas Bose's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, President Subhas Bose will deliver a lecture on "De Valera and the strategy of Irish Revolution", at Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Friday, the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m.

Entrance by tickets of Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1.

Tickets available at:—
(1) Congress Socialist Party, Dadabhai Manzil, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Girgaon.
(2) Congress Socialist, Janmabhoomi Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
(3) Tambe Health Home, Hummum Street, Fort, and Thakurdwar, Girgaon.
(4) Nelson Book Depot, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MISS WOODBRIDGE & MRS. FOOTIT WIN LADIES DOUBLES

The Ladies Doubles Final, in connection with the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Championship, which could not be played on Sunday due to failing light, was decided on Monday afternoon.

Miss Woodbridge and Mrs. Footit beat Miss M. P. Dubash and Mrs. Edney in straight sets of (6-3) (6-1) and annexed the title.

Bombay Prov. Muslim League Conference Programme

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference, Ahmedabad, writes:—

The following is the programme of the first session of the Bombay Provincial League Conference, Ahmedabad:—

February 26: at 7-30 p.m. Arrival of the President and Mr. M. A. Jinnah and other guests at the railway station. 8-30 p.m. procession from the railway station to Conference Pandal.

February 27: at 8-0 a.m. Flag hoisting by Mr. Jinnah at the Conference Pandal. 11-0 a.m. to 2 p.m. First session of the Conference. 4-0 p.m. to 7-0 p.m. Subjects Committee. 9-0 p.m. to 12 midnight second session of the Conference.

February 28: at 8-0 a.m. to 12 noon Subjects Committee. 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. third session.

Braddock-Farr Fight At The Regal

This week, as an added attraction, the Regal are screening a special film of the famous Heavyweight fight between Tommy Farr, the British Champion and James Braddock, the ex-world heavyweight champion. All the rounds of the great contest are shown and it is very interesting to watch the whole bout, blow by blow, point by point, round by round.

Farr's ducking and weaving made the ex-champion miss many times. The last three rounds, however, saw Braddock carry the fight to his man and it was no doubt this storming finish which got Braddock the decision in a very close fight. On the whole it was a very clean and sporting fight and well worth anyone's while to see it. No enthusiast of boxing should miss it.

Kurla Strike And Premier Kher

BOMBAY, Monday.

The secretaries of the Kurla Match Kamgar Union have sent a wire to Premier Kher requesting him to intervene in the strike situation.

A mass meeting of about 800 women strikers was held this morning when Messrs. R. M. Jambhekar, T. T. Suryawanshi and others exhorted them to hold on.

Trouble is again brewing in Pondicherry between the labourers and managements of the Savana and Gaebele Textile Mills.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

With the popularity of the suburbs, crime also tends to increase. Recently a wonderful case has been recorded at Bandra. And had it not been for the prompt attention paid by a wellknown Bombay Hospital in informing the Police, the case might never have come to light.

It is alleged that on the evening of the 6th instant, the wife of a proprietor of a tea-shop in Bandra, cnused injuries and branded her 10-year-old niece on her genital portion, because the young child was in the habit of passing urine on bed occasionally. It appears the young child is an orphan, her mother having died about 8 years ago while the father having gone to Persia, has not been heard of.

The child spends most of her life in an orphanage; until two months ago she was under the care of the said aunt at Bandra.

On the night of the 5th instant the child welled the bed and in the morning her aunt having seen that, is alleged to have beaten and scratched her on her face.

On the same evening it is further alleged the aunt with the help of her 16-year-old maid servant, caught the child and closed the doors and windows of the house.

It is further alleged that while the maid servant caught hold of the child's hands and legs the aunt it is said took some chilly powder on a cabbage leaf and thrust the same in the child's genital portion. Not satisfied with this, on the suggestion of her maid servant she mixed the chilly powder in water and made into thick paste and is alleged to have thrust it again into the child's genital portion.

All this cruelty still did not satisfy the aunt who it is further alleged branded the child's outer genitals with a hot iron laddle.

The child who was held fast with a hand on her mouth was unable to cry and nobody came to her help as the door was closed.

The pain being too much for a tender life the child did not sleep the whole night and on the next morning had to go to school in Bombay.

TO SCHOLL IN PAIN

In her class the young child with the increasing pain was unable to sit and kept standing throughout the day. Her teacher noticing this asked her if anything was wrong the child feeling shy to tell her, made an excuse that her side was paining.

In the evening the child went to her other uncle's place near the Bandra Railway station and related the whole incident. She was immediately taken to a doctor, who on finding the case to be very serious sent her to a Bombay Hospital, where she is detained.

The hospital in its turn informed the police, who arrested the woman who was released on bail. Inquiries are in progress.

PARLE'S NEW PRESIDENT

On Sunday Mr. J. W. L. Gomes, the newly elected president of the Vile Parle-Andheri Municipal Board took charge for the first time at the Municipal Board meeting.

On taking charge he was congratulated by the Board. Mr. Kalbag in a speech said Mr. Gomes, was a man who took keen and enthusiastic interest in suburban affairs and with such a man at the head, considerable progress in the work of the Municipality was assured.

Next Congress In Mahakoshal

Subjects Committee Session Concluded: Motor Van With Loud Speakers To Be Presented To Red Shirts

VITHALNAGAR, February 21.

For the sixth day in succession, the Subjects Committee of the Congress met at 9-15 a.m. to-day to discuss non-official resolutions given notice of by private members.

The President addressed the House very briefly saying:—

"Before we resume consideration of amendments regarding the Congress Constitution, which were left unfinished, I should like to give one hour's time to private members' resolutions. We have balloted these resolutions and I should like to inform, you that resolution of private members come under eleven heads.

"Of these, some have already been covered by resolutions adopted by the Subjects Committee. So, it is upto you to shorten discussion, so that we may go through as many of them as possible."

Lala Dunichand of Ambala was then called upon to move the resolution which urged the holding of the All-India Congress Committee meeting by rotation in different provinces. The text of his resolution runs as follows:—

"In view of the fact that holding of the A.I.C.C. meetings has become means of popularising and strengthening the Congress movement in the country and further that it gives opportunity of organising masses and impressing people with the greatness of the Congress movement, this meeting considers it desirable that in future all such meetings will be held in rotation in different provinces in consultation with the Provincial Congress Committees concerned."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru opposed this resolution saying there should not be any specific mandate about the venue of the A.I.C.C. meetings. A.I.C.C. is a great deliberative body which meets twice or thrice in a year to consider issues of far-reaching consequences to the national cause.

Continuing Pandit Jawaharlal declared:—

"On many occasions, it has had to be convened at very short notice of say, ten or fifteen days. We are just now passing through very critical times and it is just possible next meeting of the A. I. C. C. will have to be summoned very soon.

"In such cases the venue has to be selected with special reference to the capacity of particular place to shoulder the heavy burden incidental to the A.I.C.C. session.

"As such a specific mandate in regard to the venue as suggested by Lala Dunichand is uncalled for."

Lala Dunichand thereupon withdrew his resolution.

A large number of non-official resolutions were thereafter disposed of as some of them were more or less covered by official resolutions already adopted by the Subjects Committee, while others were not moved by members who had given notice of them.

Several resolutions urging release of political prisoners were not moved as the same issue was covered by the official resolution of constitutional crisis.

Similarly the resolution urging reduction of the Ministers' salaries was not taken up.

Mr. Ganga Sahay Chaube's resolution on enforcement of Khadi clause also was not taken up as the latest amendment to the Congress constitution has already provided that

A number of resolutions on extra-parliamentary activities given notice of by Mr. Sundara Iyer. Mr. Satyanarain and Doctor Ashraf also were not moved as the Subjects Committee had already adopted a resolution covering the same.

Mr. M. R. Masani withdrew his resolution about the abolition of landlordism.

Next came up another resolution on the Sugar Factory Control which ran thus:—

"The Congress draws attention of all Provincial Governments in the country to the Sugar Factory Control Act passed by the Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar. The Congress is convinced that Sugar Industry can be established on stable foundation only if similar legislation is passed on an All-India basis. It, therefore, urges all Governments, specially Congress Governments, to pass legislation on the lines as passed in the United Provinces and Bihar."

This resolution was also not moved as the Working Committee will take up the matter.

The Subjects Committee concluded this morning after deciding to hold the next session of the Congress in Mahakoshal.

PLIGHT OF SWEEPERS

Mr. Siwanlal Saxena's resolution urging legislation to safeguard humane conditions of services and living for sweepers was next taken up. The text of the resolution runs:—

"This Congress views with great concern the miserable plight of sweepers all over the country. Their total number all over the country is over 40 millions and conditions under which they labour in most places are inhuman. The Congress, therefore, recommends that all Provincial Congress Governments shall ensure humane conditions for them at least in organised institutions."

This resolution was referred back to the Working Committee.

Lala Dunichand then moved an amendment suggesting periodical purge of Congress organisations, but it lapsed as the House did not agree to discuss it.

EXODUS TO HILLS

Next resolution about the abandonment of hill exodus runs as follows:—

"This Congress is of the opinion that exodus to hills by various Governments is a luxurious practice involving heavy expenditure of tax-payers' money and dislocation of business. Congress, therefore, draws attention of their respective Ministries in various provinces to abandon this practice.

This resolution was withdrawn on the assurance that the Working Committee would consider the matter.

This disposed of all private resolutions and the House then proceeded to discuss amendments to the Constitutions.—

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Committee then resumed consideration of constitutional amendments.

Mr. Kripalani moved that every Provincial Congress Committee shall prepare a roll of its primary members qualified to vote, and shall send to the A. I. C. C. office a statement in regard to it on or before the date fixed by the Working Committee. This statement shall be in the form prescribed by the A. I. C. C. office and shall give separately the number of the rural and urban members.

Mr. Kripalani explaining the reason for this change said that owing to the vast increase in membership of the Congress it had become impossible for provincial Congress committees to send entire reports and therefore it would be sufficient if only a summary was sent to the A. I. C. C. The full roll would be examined by inspectors of the A. I. C. C. from time to time.

DELEGATES FROM DELHI

The next amendment of the Constitution on which there was discussion related to fixing of quota of delegates from the Delhi Province as 14. Srimati Satyavati Devi moved an amendment that the number of the delegates be raised to 20. She remarked 'Delhi which is our capital, or is rather going to be our capital, must have more representation." (Laughter).

Mr. Kripalani said, "in view of the advocacy of the speaker we are agreeable to give one more seat." (Laughter).

Shrimati Satyavati Devi's amendment was lost, and the general secretary's proposition fixing 15 as the quota from Delhi was carried.

A. I. C. C. MEMBERSHIP

Doctor Choitram Gidwani wanted that minimum membership to the A. I. C. C. from any province should be increase to six from four. This he said would only mean that they would be giving two more seats each to four provinces only.

Mr. Kripalani remarked "I can only say that this will aggravate the competition." (Laughter). Doctor Choitram's amendment was lost by 94 votes to 62.

On the suggestion of Mr. Kripalani, supported by Pandit Nehru, the House agreed to fix the maximum for the A. I. C. C. from any province as five, and the minimum from Delhi province as four. Pandit Jawaharlal stated that this would help work in such provinces as the Frontier and Sind.

'SINGLE TRANSFERABLE VOTE'

The Committee, thereafter, took up consideration of the most controversial amendment to the constitution on the agenda, namely, that the substitution of Single Distribution for a Single Transferable vote has been kept an open question.

Mr. K Santanam (Madras) moved an amendment suggesting instead of Single Transferable vote, "Single Distributive vote" be substituted.

Explaining the amendment, the speaker said that his suggestion was that each voter should have as many votes as there are candidates from the province. This he said would prevent any local caucus in the districts and enable the provinces to send first rate men of provincial fame to the A. I. C. C.

The original amendment to the constitution moved by the General Secretary was then carried.

AMENDMENTS TO CONSTITUTION

Mrs. Kamaladevi moved an amendment to Article Six of the Constitution relating to the preparation of electoral rolls. She suggested that electoral rolls shall be inspected by an officer of the A.I.C.C. and shall be open to inspection by the primary members in accordance with the rule.

Mrs. Kamaladevi stated that in certain provinces difficulties arose on account of the lack of inspection of electoral rolls, leading to confusion and often to bickerings. But she was not pressing her amendment, as the General Secretary had said that the Working Committee would incorporate this amendment in the by-laws to be framed by the Working Committee. The General Secretary confirmed this, and the amendment was withdrawn.

An official amendment of Article Six, laying down that every Provincial Congress Committee shall prepare a roll of its primary members qualified to vote and shall send to the A.I.C.C. Office a statement in regard to it on or before the date fixed by the Working Committee was carried.

The House then passed on to the consideration of an amendment to the same Article seeking that Provincial Committees shall divide the provinces into fixed territorial, urban and rural constituencies, and determine every year the number of delegates to be allotted to each constituency, provided that there shall be at least one delegate to each constituency, unless the primary members enrolled therein fall short of half the quota prescribed for the province to elect delegates in its rural and urban constituencies respectively.

In moving this, the General Secretary pointed out that the fixing of constituencies was a long felt need. At every election difficulties were felt in this regard and it had, therefore, been found necessary to bring forward this amendment.

Replying to the suggestion that the subject may be referred to the Provincial Committees, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who came up to explain the position, stated that it was essential that they must proceed at least with the first part of the amendment, as the fixation of constituencies would take time and they must start work in good time.

NEXT CONGRESS

There were four invitations, from Delhi, Tamil Nadu, Mahakoshal and Berar. Berar withdrew in favour of Mahakoshal.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made an appeal in favour of Mahakoshal and for which he asked the delegates to vote. Votes were then taken, Delhi getting 56, Tamil Nadu 64 and Mahakoshal 103 in the first count. Thus Delhi was eliminated.

In the second Count Tamil Nadu got 52 and Mahakoshal over 110. The President announced amidst prolonged applause that Mahakoshal had won, and the next session of the Congress would be held in some village in Mahakoshal.

The session then concluded. Mr Subhas Chandra Bose thanking the members for expediting the decision.

Mahatma Gandhi will be leaving to Wardha to-morrow morning.

VOLUNTEER RALLY.

At the conclusion of the Subjects Committee meeting Pandit Nehru announced that a grand volunteer rally would be held to-morrow morning when a national tri-coloured flag and a motor van fitted with loud speakers would be presented to the representative of the North West Frontier Province on behalf of the A.I.C.C. in appreciation of the part played by the North West Frontier Province in the national struggle.

Six Red Shirt volunteers have specially come down to receive this gift which will be utilised for propaganda purposes in the rural areas in the North West Frontier Province.

MUSLIM DELEGATES' CONFERENCE.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has invited all Muslim delegates present in Haripura to an important conference this afternoon at Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's tent to discuss the communal question.—A. P. and U. P. Congress Special Service.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1938

CONGRESS AND THE CRISIS

The most important resolution adopted by the Haripura Session of the Congress is that which deals with the Ministerial Crisis. It is supremely important because it raises once again the old issue of the worth of Provincial Autonomy, revealing at the same time some of its least suspected limitations. It is also important because the crisis, now confined within narrow bounds, may at any time develop into an all-India one and may wholly alter the Congress attitude towards the Provincial legislature. These are some of the reasons why Gandhiji undertook to draft the resolution on the subject, and he has produced one which is perhaps the largest in Congress records. The resolution is more in the nature of a self-contained statement containing all the principal facts and arguments bearing on the subject and necessary for its proper appreciation.

Restraint And Forbearance

The substance of the resolution is as follows: The Governor-General's interference with the decisions of the Bihar and the U.P. Ministries is a violation of his own assurance given to Congress that there would be no interference with the day-to-day administration of provincial affairs, the release of a few prisoners being "a matter coming essentially within the purview of day-to-day administration." The interference is also a misapplication of Section 126 (5) of the Constitution, because there was no question of a grave menace to peace and tranquillity involved and "the Prime Ministers had besides, in both cases, satisfied themselves from assurances from the prisoners themselves and otherwise of their change of mentality and acceptance of the Congress policy of non-violence." However, "the Congress does not desire to precipitate a crisis which may involve non-violent non-co-operation and direct action consistent with the Congress policy of Truth and Non-Violence. The Congress is, at present, reluctant to instruct Ministers in other Provinces to send in their resignations by way of protest against the Governor-General's action, and invites His Excellency the Governor-General to reconsider his decision." Meanwhile, the Congress authorises the Working Committee to take such action as it may consider necessary, and to take the direction of the All-India Congress Committee in dealing with the crisis, whenever necessity arises for it." The fact that the resolution was adopted almost unanimously by the Congress—only four voted against it, shows that the rank and file in the Congress have full confidence in the Working Committee's capacity to deal with the crisis as it develops. If anybody thinks that Congress has adopted a mild resolution because it is not in a position to assert itself against the British authorities, he is making a bad mistake. We are confident the British authorities themselves do not misunderstand the Congress. It will certainly not be good for them to do so. The simple truth is, as Sardar Vallabhbhai observed: "We show restraint to-day because we are prepared to go to any length whenever necessary; we forbear now because we know that we can successfully retaliate."

Governor-General's Blunder

The Congress resolution only endorses the feeling in the whole country that the Governor-General has sadly blundered. This feeling seems to be shared even by the Anglo-Indian Press and other traditional friends of the Government of India. They accordingly commend a compromise on the basis of an assurance from the Congress that it will not seek to coerce the Bengal Government into releasing all their political prisoners without a distinction. The suggestion tacitly admits that the release of prisoners in Bihar and the U. P. is opposed because it may encourage agitation for the release of Bengal prisoners, who are supposed to be more dangerous. It is a most perverse way of dealing with the question. For the Governor-General to ride roughshod over the right of one provincial Ministry to release certain prisoners merely because that release may encourage inconvenient agitation elsewhere is not only annihilation of the autonomy in that province on a most frivolous ground, but also threatens the autonomy, such as it is, in every province. It is also reprehensible inasmuch as it abets one province to seek the power of the Governor-General to destroy the autonomy of other provinces. To cite another possible case, if a province, by a vast majority in the Legislature, decides to set up joint electorates in local bodies for all communities, Ministers in another may, in accordance with the present precedent, ask the Governor-General to oppose the decision because, foresooth, it may encourage agitation for joint electorates for the legislatures and that agitation may conceivably give rise to communal trouble, which in its turn may jeopardise the peace and tranquillity of the country. This must look fantastic to anyone. The dragging in of the Bengal question in dealing with Bihar and the U.P. is not less fantastic. The question of Bengal prisoners must be judged on its own merits. Let the Bengal Ministry be guided by its own legislature. It is impossible for the Congress members in the Legislature to stop their agitation for the release of their prisoners, a matter to which they are pledged. It is equally impossible for the Congress to desert those members in their agitation. All that is necessary is that the agitation by anybody must be non-violent. If, and when, it gets violent or unlawful, it will be time for the Bengal Ministry to utilise all its legal or constitutional powers. For the Governor-General to anticipate now the possibility of coercive agitation in the future and to make that an excuse for interfering with the powers of a Ministry is to violate his own assurance and also the spirit of the Constitution on a far wider scale than was suspected ever before to be possible.

A Gross Betrayal

Sir Samuel Hoare left the British Foreign office because he was too sympathetic towards Fascism and wanton aggression. His friends have had their revenge. Mr. Anthony Eden, as good a conservative as Sir Samuel, has now left the Foreign Office because he, the Foreign Secretary of a Democratic Power owing allegiance to the spirit of which the Covenant of the League of Nations is the embodiment, is not too sympathetic towards Fascism and that spirit of defiance of all decency in international affairs of which Fascism is the expression. Mr. Eden has left because, indifferent like every good conservative to the fate of democracy and to Britain's own moral obligations, he yet wanted to accomplish the end Toryism has in view in a correct and somewhat decent manner. He was not averse to indulging Italy and Germany but he wanted something to be done for Spain first. Mr. Chamberlain would have nothing of the kind. He was not concerned with methods, the unworthy end was all that mattered.

To Mr. Chamberlain's mentality a clue is supplied by Mr. Brailsford's sensational revelations. Ordinary human beings would gasp at the monstrousness of the betrayal upon which British diplomacy had embarked. The differences between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Eden are a part of that betrayal and they still further emphasise its monstrousness. Mr. Chamberlain, as the Americans have suggested, is "ready to retreat in the face of Fascist threats and buy temporary security for Britain at the expense of the Spanish loyalists and conquered Ethiopians." This is putting the position much too mildly and politely. Mr. Chamberlain's proposed move—it is likely to find culmination in the Foreign portfolio going either to himself or to the pro-German Lord Halifax—will deal a decisive blow to Democracy, to the League and to Peace itself. For, the strengthening of Fascism means strengthening of the war menace He has also, it goes without saying, betrayed those countries which entertained at least some hope of British solidarity with them. Britain's is one of the gravest desertions, graver than Sir Samuel Hoare's unholy deal, in the international history of the last few years. British public opinion made short shrift of Sir Samuel. The next few days will show what it does with Mr. Neville Chamberlain. That will constitute the measure of its demoralisation or otherwise.

Our Readers' Views

Wanted—A United Front

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—No nationalist-minded Indian, on an impartial review of the present political crisis unnecessarily forced on the country, will hesitate to denounce the Viceroy's action as panicky, unwarranted and unstatesmanlike. It is only human, of course, that for an alien ruler even the possibility of a threat to the continuance of his arbitrary powers constitutes a perpetual nightmare. The bogey of a grave menace to public peace and tranquillity raised by the Viceroy has not only fallen flat in this country but even in England it appears to have proved as unexciting as a plate of potato sandwiches.

All Indian critics of the new Government of India Act, had expressed their anxiety about the possible misuse of the special powers vested in Governors and the Viceroy. We were then assured that these powers would be exercised in a sensible manner by responsible men with experience of British political life. If the Viceroy's present action is a frank implementation of this assurance, then certainly no Indian who honestly believes in democratic responsible government will care to touch this Act with a barge-pole.

The comparatively even tenor of life in the country since the Congress decided to accept ministerial responsibility is now threatened to be disturbed and the Special Powers requisitioned by the Viceroy to prevent an imaginary grave menace to peace may well involve the country into another period of disorder and chaos with its consequent repercussion on the economic well-being of the country.

Now that this crisis is actually upon us, let us utilise it for making common cause amongst all politically minded sections in the country through a united demand that the Special Powers be scrapped, lock, stock and barrel. In order to achieve this common end, no Indian should undertake ministerial responsibility which is given up by Congress Ministers as a matter of honour and self-respect and in assertion of the great democratic principle of the rulers being responsible to the ruled.

It is perhaps understood that in applying the same principle to Bengal and the Punjab, the Congress will recognise the logic of facts. So long as elected ministers in these two provinces backed by majorities in their respective legislatures are not prepared to undertake responsibility for the release of political prisoners in their province, the Congress, I take it, will leave it to the public opinion in the Punjab and Bengal to gather such momentum as would ultimately force the hands of the elected ministers in their legislatures.—Yours etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

Aligarh Military College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Aligarh Muslim University Enquiry Committee popularly known as the Rahimtoola Committee which was in 1927 driven to the conclusion that the position of the Muslim University was serious and declared that amongst the sins of commission and omission that contributed to this unenviable condition, the indiscriminate creation of new departments claimed an outstandingly prominent position.

Although much water has flowed over the Sangam since these remarks first saw the light of day this unpleasant phase of activity has brooked no variation and continues to sap the University's life blood with the same merciless vigour as it did over a decade ago, and as things stand there are no less than three new departments that are in the melting pot at the moment.

Whatever may be the expert opinion about, or the fate in store, for the Technological Institute or the Agriculture College, the scheme of the Military College most emphatically, is not

(Continued on page 10 Col 7)

WHY VON FRITSCH FELL

Hitler's Purge did not finish on February 4. Last Thursday ruthlessness broke over every garrison town in Germany.

After the soldiers, the flail struck the big capitalists who had conspired with them. It fell, too, on what is left of the German Labour Movement.

While the Black Guards made their arrests from one end of the Reich to the other, the frontiers were sealed by the police, lest any fugitives should escape

Motive Of Purge

So much we all know: but what was the motive for this Purge?

French criminal law has a procedure that occasionally gives good results. The Magistrate, with the aid of experts, "reconstitutes the crime." I propose to apply this method to the German Purge.

Why, on Tuesday, February 1, did Hitler cause General von Fritsch to be arrested? One does not arrest the head of one's army merely because he ran past the traffc lights, or forgot to renew his dog licence. What, then had the general done?

The explanations offered in the daily Press are interesting, but unsatisfying. At first we were told that von Fritsch had voiced the annoyance of the Prussian officer caste, because the War Minister, Marshal von Blomberg married "beneath him."

It may be so, but does one arrest the head of a great army merely because he is a snob?

A few days later the story ran that General von Fritsch was out of sympathy with Nazi foreign policy. He could feel no enthusiasm for the Rome-Berlin axis, because he thought poorly of the Italian army. He disliked the triple alliance against Communism (meaning the Soviet Union) because he thought well of the Red Army.

Now this lack of sympathy might be a good reason for sacking the general but not for arresting him. To arrest a soldier whom tens of thousands of officers respect as their chief, is a risky action.

Besides, there was nothing new in von Fritsch's attitude. It had been common knowledge for a year or more

Monarchist Plot

Is this a clue? On this same Tuesday, according to the "Daily Telegraph" the General expected the British and French ambassadors to dinner. His arrest prevented a pleasant social gathering.

Was that all? Rumour said so loudly that the general was arrested for treasonable dealings with the French, that M. Daladier, French Minister of War, had to deny his supposed share in these dealings.

But another no less remarkable explanation found its way into print. The "Temps," the nearest French counterpart to the "Times," stated with full details that von Fritsch was arrested because he was plotting to restore the Hohenzollern dynasty. The new Kaiser was to be the second son of the ex-crown Prince.

"A wild story," one reflected, "from a staid and sober source." But on Thursday morning came the curious news that the Crown Prince had arrived in Italy without a passport.

Why this hasty journey? Was it a mere coincidence that he left Berlin without a passport when the news got out that von Fritsch had been arrested?

Fritsch A Rebel

Two such coincidences associated with a general's arrest are a large allowance. Besides, it was not only von Fritsch who was sacked. Fourteen generals fell with him, and many senior officers also. That looks like a plot.

So I will guess, and "reconstitute the crime." Von Fritsch really was a rebel, who meant to upset the dictatorship. He intended to restore the fallen dynasty, and believed that the support —probably the financial support —of the British and French Governments would be useful. In return, he doubtless would have signed any pacts required from him.

It was the British rather than the French who wanted to see a King in Prussia again. It is significant in this connection that the American Press recently published a cordial and familiar birthday greeting the first since the Great War, sent by the British royal family to the old Kaiser at Doorn.

In short, there was a royalist conspiracy in the German Army, which had the backing of the big industrialists. Had it the support of British diplomacy and the Court? That aspect of the affair will, of course, be suppressed in every capitalist newspaper.

Ribbentrop's Plan

The rest of the story that I propose to "reconstitute" happened in London The reader will remember that two days after the fall of the generals, Hitler made von Ribbentrop his Foreign Minister.

There is no doubt about his loyalty to the Rome-Berlin axis and the triple pact against Russia: of the latter he was the author. From him the Foreign Office knew what to expect. He would never follow von Fritsch by making an exclusive deal with London and Paris

What Claud Cockburn has revealed in his brilliant little paper "The Week," is probably accurate.

Von Ribbentrop demanded from London not merely a loan, but the entry of Great Britain into the triple alliance with Germany, Italy and Japan, against Russia.

That is not in line with the present policy of Downing Street Professor Gilbert Murray has published the fact that the British Government recently made a startling statement to the American Government. It offered to follow any American initiative for action to restrain Japan, no

(Continued on Page 9 Col 5)

Sensational Moves By Britain

By H. N. Brailsford

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JAPAN AND SOVIET

The transfer of Japanese troops from Manchukuo to China is interpreted by foreign observers at Shanghai as implying that Japan has reached the belief that the Soviet does not intend to intervene in the Sino-Japanese conflict. We said some days ago that, owing to Russia's own problems, the Chinese ought not to expect much substantial assistance from her. But this Shanghai view of the position derives noteworthy interest from a report which Mr. Brailsford claims to have gathered from a reliable source. In the article which we publish on this page Mr. Brailsford, on the authority of his informant, suggests that Britain had been trying to sound not only America but also Russia in regard to the possibility of intervening against Japan. Russia in fact was encouraged to attack Japan, but when she asked Britain if her Western Frontier would be guaranteed, there was no answer. It may be that Japan having followed the recent alarums and excursions of British Foreign policy and having studied its fundamental tendencies, has finally come to the conclusion that she has nothing to fear from Powers who will neither do anything themselves nor help Russia to do anything.

HITLER'S ULTIMATUM.

Herr Hitler's address to the Reichstag has of necessity been eclipsed by the British Cabinet crisis. But although he has not said much that is new, certain parts of his speech achieve new significance in the context of recent developments in the international field. Herr Hitler does not hesitate—indeed he revels in it—to avow that he is an enemy of Russia and of Republican Spain. He openly desires the destruction of both. And while declaring German neutrality in the Sino-Japanese conflict, he equally openly prays for the victory of Japan, in addition to wishing for the strengthening of Rome-Berlin-Tokio axis. He is naturally pleased with his settlement with Dr. Schuschnigg. Of particular significance is his declaration that he is protector-in-chief of all Germans within and without Germany. This is an ultimatum of further developments not only in Austria but also in Czecho-Slovakia. Similarly significant is Herr Hitler's declaration about colonies. The demand, the Fuhrer has taken pains to make clear, is categorical and it is not going to be satisfied by alternatives. The fact that it has been reiterated in the midst of British efforts to beat a full retreat before Fascism has its own meaning.

NATIONAL EDUCATION

The Haripura resolution on National Education practically endorses the general principles laid down by the Wardha Educational Conference and later elaborated by the Zakir Hussain Committee. The first principle is that elementary education should be free and compulsory for seven years. This is but a slight extension of the period hitherto commended. The second principle is that the medium of instruction should be the mother tongue, and, futurnately, there has hardly been any serious opposition to it in recent years, so far as elementary education, that is, the first seven years' education, is concerned. The really original principle adopted by the Congress is the third, that throughout this period education should centre on some form of manual and productive work, and all other activities to be developed or the training to be given should as far as possible be integrally related to a central handicraft chosen with due regard to the environment of the child. Stated in general terms, the principle is sound and the words "as far as possible" prevent its being dismissed as impracticable. The value of a scheme of education based on these principles will depend largely on how much is included under the third principle and on the time devoted to handicrafts. This latter point may appear to be a matter of simple detail but it is a vital detail. If the newly created All-India Board endorses the recommendation of the Zakir Hussain Committee that out of the daily five or six hours of instruction at school, three hours and twenty minutes are to be devoted to craft-work, it will appeal to very few educationists in the country. It will drive our education from one extreme to another.

LEARN HINDUSTANI

It was a strikingly pertinent message which President Subhas Bose sent to the Reshtrabhasha Sammelan (National Language Conference) at its Haripura session. "A common language is necessary for inter-provincial contact in our country. That will only be Hindusthani. I appeal to my sisters and brothers of those Provinces, where they have not yet learnt the national language, to learn it soon as a help in building the Indian nation." And Mr. B. G. Kher provided a commendable practical example by relating how he had attended Hindustani classes to learn the national language Enough, indeed, has been said to emphasize the importance of Indians in every province learning Hindustani. What is required now is that like Premier Kher we all should practically demonstrate our belief in the evolution of a "Rashtrabhasha."

AN INSPIRING RECORD

The Congress Ministry of the United Provinces had more than the normal share of difficulties owing to the peculiar agrarian problem in that province. Premier Pant and his cabinet, however, are behind none of their colleagues in other provinces in their achievement. The brochure "The United Provinces Government at Work" which was published just before the Ministry resigned, reveals, a most creditable record of work. One can hardly do justice in a brief review to the manifold work of reconstruction undertaken by the U. P. Cabinet; suffice it to say that there is hardly a field of public welfare or of nation-building in which they have not laboured and laboured with success. Whether it is the assurance and extension of civil liberties or the relief of rural indebtedness, alike in the introduction of prohibition and in the amelioration of labour, the U. P. Government has achieved a good deal of spadework and cleared the path for future progress. They can face the present crisis in the consciousness of having discharged their duties most successfully.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

"The only alternative is to return to the system whereby the British authority maintained law and order in India at the cost of putting a hundred thousand people in gaol for political offences during the last 18 years, and lost the lives of many of its own devoted servants, thereby embittering India and giving the terrorist leaders the one argument whereby they could draw enthusiastic youths into their nefarious activities in the names of patriotism."

—Lord Lothian.

* * *

COMMUNAL BOGEY LAID TO REST.

—Headline.

Nothing of the kind. It is still alive and kicking. You'll hear it shrieking from Lahore, Delhi, Nagpur, etc. Just wait.

* * *

"Great Britain seems to be caught in the meshes of her own political dualism resulting from her policy of divide and rule. Will she please the Muslim or the Hindu in India? Will she favour the Arab or the Jew in Palestine —the Arab or the Kurd in Iraq? Will she side with the King or the Wafd in Egypt?"—President Bose.

The answer to the first part of the observation is that she is nothing of the kind.

As to the rest, she will side with either-cum-neither, that is, with herself.

* * *

By the way, you can add a few more to the President's instances in view of the latest developments in London.

The answer, of course, will remain the same.

* * *

Shrimati Satyavati declared in the Subjects Committee that the Congress resolution was an invitation to the Princes to carry on their autocratic rule.

This is quite unfair. The poor chaps are much too busy playing polo, racing horses and attending cattle shows even to have noticed any invitation.

* * *

The A. I. C. C. has presented to the Frontier Province, through the Red Shirts, a motor Van fitted with loud speakers.

This is obviously bribery. Down with the A. I. C. C.

* * *

Addressing a Muslim youth conference Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim said "We must try to have several Jinnahs to serve our country."

Heaven forbid, heaven forbid.

But let us not be misunderstood. It is in no spirit of malicious hostility that we pray to Heaven. What we mean is that there can be only one Jinnah. If there were more, the Muslim community would be hard put to it choosing a Leader out of the several.

* * *

No report has yet been received from London or Delhi that felicitious messages have passed between them over the resignation of Anthony Eden, assuring each other of complete solidarity in the matter of fighting grave menaces to public peace internally as well as internationally.

Nor is it yet announced that Sir Samuel Hoare has at last been brought into his own.

* * *

Americans complain that Britain is in full retreat before Fascism.

No, no, no. Britain, as a matter of fact, is rushing full speed, chaperoned, of course, by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, into the ample arms of Fascism.

* * *

JAPAN PAYS PRICE OF WAR

Heavy Military Budget Prepared For Next Year

—Headlines.

This is merely an interim token payment of the actual price.

* * *

"You're very interested in that stuffed bird," said the ornithologist.

"Yes," said the aviation expert, "I think its steering gear infringes one of my patents."

Anthony Eden Quits Foreign Office

ITALY AND GERMANY IN HIGH GLEE

Chamberlain Buys Temporary Security At Expense Of Spain & Ethiopia

LONDON, Feb. 21.

MR. ANTHONY EDEN, THE FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNED OFFICE TO-DAY OWING TO DIFFERENCES OF OPINION BETWEEN HIM AND THE CABINET OVER ANGLO-ITALIAN CONVERSATIONS

Mr. Anthony Eden in his letter of resignation to the Premier says "Events in the last few days have made plain the difference between us on a decision, greatly important in itself and far-reaching in consequences.

"I cannot recommend to Parliament a policy with which I am not in agreement.

"Apart from this I have become increasingly conscious, as I know you also are of difference in outlook between us in respect of international problems of the day and also with regard to the method which we should seek to resolve them.

"It cannot be in the country's interest that those who are called on to direct its affairs should work in an uneasy partnership, fully conscious of differences in outlook yet hoping that they will not recur. This applies with special force to the relationship between the Premier and the Foreign Secretary. For these reasons, with very deep regret, I have decided that I must leave you and your colleagues with whom I had associated during years of great difficulty and stress. I can never forget the help and counsel you always so readily have given to me. Our differences cannot efface that memory nor influence our friendship."

PREMIER'S REPLY

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S LETTER IN REPLY TO MR. EDEN STATES, "MY DEAR ANTHONY, IT IS WITH MOST PROFOUND REGRET SHARED, BY ALL OUR COLLEAGUES, THAT I HAVE RECEIVED YOUR INTIMATION OF YOUR DECISION TO RESIGN THE GREAT OFFICE YOU ADMINISTERED WITH SUCH DISTINCTION, EVER SINCE YOU OCCUPIED IT. THIS REGRET IS ALL THE GREATER BECAUSE SUCH DIFFERENCES AS HAVE ARISEN BETWEEN US, IN NO WAY, CONCERN OUR ULTIMATE AIMS OR THE FUNDAMENTALS OF OUR POLICY.

"The decision which you find yourself unable to accept is whether the present moment is appropriate for the commencement of Anglo-Italian conversations. We had hoped you would not feel this of sufficient importance to necessitate a parting which is painful to all of us.

"THERE HAS BEEN SO LARGE A MEASURE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN US NOT ONLY ON FUNDAMENTAL POLICY BUT ON MANY PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF IT THAT I HOPED, UNTIL A VERY SHORT TIME AGO, THAT ANY DIFFERENCE OF OUTLOOK, TO WHICH YOU ALLUDE, WOULD NOT BE FOUND INCOMPATIBLE WITH OUR FURTHER COLLABORATION. SINCE, HOWEVER, YOUR LETTER SHOWS THAT UNHAPPILY THIS IS NOT THE CASE I HAVE NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO ACCEPT YOUR DECISION. I WILL ACCORDINGLY SUBMIT YOUR RESIGNATION TO THE KING FOR HIS APPROVAL.

"I should like to thank you very warmly for your loyal and helpful comradeship during all the time we worked together and assure you that nothing which has happened has impaired my admiration of your gifts and my affection for yourself."—Yours sincerely NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.

HOW AMERICA VIEWS BR. CABINET SPLIT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.

To a Government itself sorely perplexed by foreign policy, the British Government split comes as a serious development which, it is feared, can only weaken the democratic front of Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain's endeavours to reach an understanding with Italy and Germany have had a bad press generally in America, where Mr. Chamberlain has been represented as ready to retreat in the face of fascist threats and buy temporary security for Britain at the expense of the Spanish loyalists and the conquered Ethiopians.

The proposed recognition of Italian sovereignty over Ethiopia has particularly mortified Americans because it strikes at the fuddamental American doctrine of non-recognition of territories forcibly acquired. If the conquest of Ethiopia is recognised, it is asked how can recognition be withheld from Manchukuo, and if Manchukuo, why not North China.

It is widely felt that a course of recognising conquests can end only in embarrassment and differences between Britain, the United States and France.—Reuter.

Crowds Greet Eden

Halifax May Succeed Him

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The British Cabinet met at 3 p.m. when large crowds watched the Ministers gather in view of the reports of the differences of opinions. Mr. Eden met with special reception, some of the crowd shouting "stick to your guns."

Crowds at Downing Street were the biggest since the abdications.

The Cabinet discussions occupy the pride of place in the special evening issues of Sunday's papers primarily issued for Herr Hitler's speech. Some definitely hint that Lord Halifax will be a possible successor, but there is nothing official hitherto. When Mr. Anthony Eden left Foreign Office at 8-47 p.m. he stated 'Afraid I have nothing to say."

LORD CRANBOURNE RESIGNS

An earlier telegram says: It is officially announced that Mr. Anthony Eden and Lord Cranbourne have resigned.—Reuter.

No Announcement Regarding Successor

LONDON, Feb. 21.

No announcement regarding Mr. Eden's successor can be made to-night, because the Premier must formally submit the matter to the King in the morning. The choice is believed to lie between Lord Halifax and the Premier himself. —Reuter.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

The Indian Mercantile Ins. Co., Ltd., Bombay, established in 1907, desires to appoint Chief Agents and/or District Agents on liberal terms. Only influential and experienced men need apply.

INDIAN MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Sir Phirozshah Mehta Rd., Bombay.

Battle For Teruel

Alleged Desertions From Republican Forces

SARAGOSSA, Feb. 21.

The battle for Teruel is continuing to-day. The town is now stated to be completely encircled with many Republicans trapped inside. Numerous desertions to the Nationalist lines are reported during the night.—Reuter.

MANY GOVT. TROOPS KILLED

SALAMANCA, Feb. 20.

A relief headquarters communique claims that General Franco's forces occupied buildings on the outskirts of Teruel. The Republican troops within the city have begun to surrender.

Rebel columns which encircled Teruel from north and from south effected a junction on the railway to Valencia, east of the city and all road and rail communication with Teruel is cut off. The communique claims that thousands of Republicans are killed and many taken prisoner.—Reuter

GENEVA NOT SO SORRY

Cabinet Crisis Might Weaken Govt.

GENEVA, Feb. 21.

Mr. Eden's resignation has caused no surprise, nor is it entirely unwelcome to those who have alleged that recent tendencies of British policy might ultimately have come in conflict with the high ideals of the Covenant, and who felt that negotiations with Italy savour of "real politik" rather than the principles of which the League is based.

It is feared here that though a stronger policy may be pursued by the British Government, the latter itself may be weakened by the crisis.

GOOD FRIEND OF FRANCE GONE

PARIS, Feb. 21.

French circles are disappointed at the resignation of Mr. Eden, who is regarded as a good friend of France and of peace, but responsible circles feel that his successor will be bound to follow his policy in regard to France.

"ENEMY OF ITALY"

ROME, Feb. 21.

Mr. Eden's resignation is a big sensation. He has long been depicted as an enemy of Italy, but well-informed circles realise that his resignation is due in no little degree to events in Germany and Austria.

It is realised that a new situation has arisen incapable of being met by recourse to the principles of the League.—Reuter.

GERMANY WELCOMES NEWS

BERLIN, Feb. 21.

Mr. Eden's resignation is not regretted in Germany.

A political spokesman, interviewed by Reuter, declared that Mr. Eden personified prejudice against Germany. In case of doubt he was always apt to blame Germany or Italy.

The spokesman added that the report that Lord Halifax might succeed Mr. Eden had received favourable comment.

He hoped that Anglo-German relations might now improve provided that no attempt was made by Britain to set Germany against Italy, or draw the two partners apart.

NO CHANGE IN TREATMENT OF JEWS

VIENNA, Feb. 19.

The Austrian Government contemplates no changes in its policy towards the Jews as a result of the recent events, a Jewish telegraph agency learns from a semi-official authority, who declares: "Although there may be temptations to act otherwise, the Austrian Government rejects on social and religious grounds any discrimination against the Austrian Jewry." —Reuter.

LOTHIAN HITS OUT

History Of Ireland Will Be Repeated In India

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In a letter to the "Times" replying to Sir Laurie Hammonds letter of Feb. 18 Lord Lothian declares that the whole future of India depends on whether provincial ministers are able to discharge their responsibility for law and order properly.

He recalls that the Viceroy recently testified to the new ministries' marked sense of responsibility and says that though the ministries had great difficulties with their own left-wing their determination and ability to control it steadily increased in recent months.

There is nothing the left-wing would now more desire than to succeed in retransferring responsibility for law and order from their own fellow countrymen to agents of the outside power.

The Ministries claim to be allowed to establish their responsibility for law and order as they think best, because, being representatives of the people, they have authority and can use political agencies which bureaucracy, however efficient, cannot command.

They have too every inducement to succeed because failure to maintain law and odrer would destroy their prestige.

The only alternative is to return to the system whereby British authority maintained law and order in India at the cost of putting a hundred thousand people in gaol for political offences during last 18 years and lost lives, many its own devoted servants, thereby embittering India and giving terrorist leaders the one argument whereby they could draw enthusiastic youths into their nefarious activities in the name of patriotism.

Lord Lothian concludes, "I believe it would be far safer and wiser except possibly in Bengal, to give effect to the constitutional principle which worked so well in every part of the British Commonwealth and leave responsibility for dealing with political crime to responsible Indian Ministers upto a point where a manifest failure has begun rather than cut at the growing plant of Indian responsibility at the risk of reopening conflict with India from where now that responsible Government established there no other eventual exit save through a method which proved fatal in Ireland because responsibility for their own local Government too was long denied to its people.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR RUMANIA

Equality To Established Minorities Guaranteed

BUCHAREST, Feb. 21.

A new constitution has been announced.

It establishes and clarifies the rights and duties of the citizens, strengthens the authority and independence of the Government reduces the number of Deputies and Senators, guarantees the right of peasants to their land and guarantees equality of minorities who are long established in Rumania.—Reuter.

ADVANCE AIRMAIL

LONDON, Feb. 19.

Announcing the inauguration to-day of the dispatch of all first class mail by air to the Near East and Far East at 3-1|2 pence per ounce for letters and a penny for postcards the Post Office states that there will be five postal services weekly to Egypt, four to Calcutta, and two to Malaya. Letters posted early in the week would be delivered to Alexandria in about three or four days, Calcutta about a week and Singapore about ten days. Air parcels services to Bahrein, Burma, Ceylon Egypt and India are discontinued.—Reuter.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS RESCUED

MOSCOW, Feb. 19.

The four Soviet scientists have been rescued from the drifting icefloe.

The men together with their equipment were taken abroad the icebreakers "Murman" and "Taimyr".—Reuter.

NEW DELHI.—Sardar Jagannath Maharaj Pandit intends to contest the seat in the by-election to the Council of State caused by the sudden death of Sir Prabhashanker Pattani. Sardar Jagannath was a member of the Council of State from 1930 to 1936.

Reaction To Hitler's Speech

Attitude Towards European Problems Welcomed

ROME, February 20.

The Ministry of Popular Culture stated that the first impressions of Hitler's speech were substantially good, and added that the attitude of the Nazi Government towards the principal problems of Europe finds sympathetic reception here.—Reuter.

Tone Less Violent, Opine French Circles

PARIS, February 20.

Herr Hitler's speech was received with little surprise. Well-informed circles comment that it contains nothing unexpected. The tone is less violent than it might have been.

After Herr Hitler's speech M. Chautemps conferred lengthily with M. Delbos. Diplomatic circles believe that the speech leaves the way open for diplomatic conversations.—Reuter.

Anxiety In Prague

PRAGUE, February 20.

Hitler's speech is regarded as preparing the ground for maximum demands in any eventual exchange of views.

It is noted with anxiety that Herr Hitler described himself as the protector-in-chief of all the Germans within and without Germany.—Reuter.

Austrians Listen To Speech

VIENNA, February 20.

The whole of Austria listened attentively to Hitler's speech while the streets were deserted. The Nazis are at present demonstrating peacefully.—Reuter.

"EDEN SACRIFICED TO THE DUCE"

Repercussions Of Br. Cabinet Crisis: Press Opinions

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Anxiety is expressed in some quarters with regard to the possible repercussions of Mr. Eden's resignation.

It is suggested that it may cause a deeper rift between the Cabinet and the great body of Government supporters in the House of Commons, and even ultimately precipitate a general election. Mr. Eden's policy has been based on the League of Nations principles, and undoubtedly has a great following in the country.

It is suggested that it is also the policy of the Liberal National and National Labour groups in the House of Commons, and if these should decide to support Mr. Eden, some suggest that the National Government may be irreparably impaired, and a general election may result.

Moreover, Mr. Walter Elliot and Mr. W. S. Morrison have been mentioned as backing Mr. Eden, and Mr. Churchill appears to support strongly much of Mr. Eden's viewpoint, and many Conservatives may doubt the wisdom of modifying Mr. Eden's attitude.

PRESS OPINIONS

It may be predicted with some assurance that nothing fundamental to the British aims will be changed by Mr. Eden's resignation, says "The Times", but the attempt to prove the possibility or otherwise of building stable relations between democracies and dictatorships will be pursued with the confidence and conviction that Mr. Eden felt unable to give it.

The "Daily Mail" says, that the country will be relieved to hear that Mr. Eden has resigned. His policy produced uncertainty at home and bewilderment abroad.

The "Daily Express" states that Mr. Chamberlain wants to establish peace in our time and tries a practical way of achieving it.

The "Daily Telegraph" profoundly regrets the resignation, but says that if the widening gulf between Britain and Italy is not to become unbridgable, it must be closed without delay.

The "Daily Herald" says that Mr. Eden has been sacrificed to the Duce.

The "News Chronicle" expresses the opinion that Mr. Eden has taken a courageous and important step. He stood firm for commonsense and fair dealing, and his policy would hold British prestige aloft while the Premier's would drag what remains of it in the mud.—Reuter.

Plenary Congress

Haripura Session Concludes

MOMENTOUS DECISION ON MINISTERIAL CRISIS

Subhas Bose Chalks Out Line Of Action In Concluding Address

HARIPURA, February 21.

After three days of heated deliberations during which complete unanimity prevailed, owing to the shadow cast on Vithalnagar by the Ministerial crisis in Bihar and the United Provinces, the Haripura Congress session concluded to-night, amidst enthusiastic and colourful scenes.

On Monday, the open session, after two hours' discussion, unanimously adopted the resolution on Ministerial crisis.

No amendments to the resolution were moved.

The resolution was moved by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and seconded by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose. The speakers included Mr. Shrikrishna Sinha, the ex-Premier of Bihar and Mr. Achyut Patwardhan.

NEXT SESSION IN MAHAKOSHAL

The Congress session concluded at 10-0 p.m. The open session passed to-day in addition to the resolution on the Ministerial crisis, the resolution moved by Mr. Shankerrao Dev on Kisan Sabhas and supported by Mr. H. Patwardhan. Mr. Kripalani, General Secretary, then moved resolution regarding constitutional amendments as passed by the Subjects Committee this morning and these were approved by the House in less than fifteen minutes.

Mahakoshal delegates then formally moved the resolution inviting the next session of the Congress to Mahakoshal. This was carried with acclamation and prolonged cheers.

TRIBUTE TO GUJARAT WORKERS.

Thereafter, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Prime Minister of the United Provinces, thanked the Reception Committee in a remarkable speech in which he paid very glowing tribute to the great organisational powers of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and said that the unique success of Haripura session was in itself a great tribute to the workers of Gujarat under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mahatma Gandhi.

With the singing of "Vande Mataram" the sessiohs came to a close amidst applause and prolonged cheers.

Proceedings In Detail

The open session of the Congress met for the third and last day at 6 P. M. to dispose of the remaining resolutions adopted by the Subjects Committee, including the important one, relating to the Ministerial resignations in Bihar and the United Provinces and also the Congress attitude vis-a-vis Kisan Sabhas.

After Vande Mataram was sung, President Subhas Chandra Bose called upon Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to move the resolution on the Ministerial deadlock.

Sardar Patel thereupon moved the resolution which was a long one and gave the Governor-General time to re-consider his decision in the matter of release of political prisoners and, in the meanwhile, calling upon the ministers in the remaining five Congress provinces not to resign. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

The attendance of delegates and visitors was much thinner than the two preceding sittings.

In moving the resolution, Sardar Patel narrated the history before and after office acceptance, the assurance implied in the various statements issued on behalf of the British Government that the Governors or the Governor-General will not interfere with the day-to-day administration of the Congress ministries, and the circumstances that led the Congress Ministers to resign.

INROAD ON RESPONSIBILITY.

Sardar Patel elucidated the position of the Congress with regard to office acceptance question, right upto the incidents which culminated in the two Congress Ministries resigning. He said that so long as the Congress Ministries were confining themselves to the social and economic programme, there was not much of interference from higher authorities, although any body could see that the Congress Ministries had succeeded in accomplishing during only six months of their administration in the way of amelioration of the hard lot of the masses, what the British administrators had not been able to achieve during the last 150 years.

But as soon as the Ministers went one step further in order to implement the unequivocal mandate of their electorate and wanted to release only a handful of political prisoners, the Governors and the Governor-General scented anarchy, danger to public peace and tranquillity. The Congress Ministers rightly regarded such development as an inroad on the responsibility vested in them under Provincial Autonomy.

CONGRESS NOT TO BLAME.

Concluding, Sardar Patel said that the Congress had thought fit to leave the door open for the Viceroy and the Governors to retrace the rash step taken by them. But if the authorities did not mend the situation then despite all efforts made by the Congress to avoid a crisis, there was every likelihood of unrest and trouble prevailing in the country, and the entire responsibility for such eventuality would rest on the bureaucracy and not on the Congress.

WHY THIS ALARM?

Referring to the resignation of the U. P. and Bihar Ministries, Sardar Patel said: "Our Ministers had to tell the Governor, that in case he could not agree to the release of political prisoners, the Governor would have to find other people to carry on the administration. Our Ministers have vindicated the honour of the Congress to deserve our congratulations.

The objection raised to the release of politicals in the U. P. and Bihar is that it will complicate matters in Bengal and the Punjab, where there are a number of political prisoners. But if the Punjab Ministers have not the strength to deal with the situation, how could we help that? (Cheers)".

Mr. Patel added that they were all surprised when the Governors of the two provinces declined to release just fifteen prisoners who had given an undertaking to the Ministers that they had abjured violence. Mr. Patel asked, "why is the mighty British Government afraid of the release of fifteen prisoners?

STRENGTHEN MAHATMA'S HANDS

In making an impassionate appeal for the acceptance of the resolution moved by Sardar Patel regarding the Ministerial crisis, Mr. Sarat Bose said:—

"I appeal to you in the crisis that has developed, which the Working Committee has desired not to precipitate, to strengthen the hands of the Working Committee, to strengthen the hands of the All India Congress Committee and to strengthen the hands of Gandhiji. But if a fight comes in the near future over this question, I hope everyone of you will strengthen the hands of the Working Committee in that fight, and you will make the imperialist power realise that greater things can be achieved by weapons of non-violence than by weapons of violence".

NO MENACE TO PEACE.

Proceeding Mr. Sarat Bose said:—

"The eyes of all political prisoners in all provinces whether in prison or in detention, are now turned to you. The eyes of all

(Continued on page 8 col. 3)

Impressions Of Haripura

Momentous Rural Congress Session

Achievement Of Sardar Of Bardoli And His Brave Band Of Peasant Volunteers

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE).

VITHALNAGAR (Haripura): Feb. 21.

THE 51ST SESSION OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS CONCLUDED TO-NIGHT AND WITH THAT A MEMORABLE LF HAS BEEN TURNED IN THE HISTORY OF THIS GREAT INDIAN POLITICAL ORGANISATION.

THE PRESENT SESSION OF THE CONGRESS HAS BEEN A REMARKABLE SUCCESS IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE: IN THE POLITICAL FIELD, THE CONGRESS HAS AGAIN PROVED TO THE HILT ITS STATESMANSHIP IN DEALING WITH A GRAVE SITUATION WITH WHICH IT WAS CONFRONTED ALL TOO SUDDENLY. IN THE FIELD OF PROPAGANDA, THE SESSION HAS ACHIEVED MUCH MORE THAN ANY OTHER PAST SESSION.

Every hamlet and every home in Gujarat has now been fired with new love and reverence for the Congress. They have seen the City of bamboo huts rising in shrubby wasteland by the labour of love of thousands spread over a period of more than six months. They have seen huge bundles of bamboos floating all the way from the forests down the Tapti to Haripura. They have seen hundreds of men and women —some of the latter nursing mothers—volunteers for work at the Nagar and again they have seen the unprecedented gatherings hearing in pindrop silence to the greatest of Indian leaders. And all these without the least hitch or dislocation.

Durbar Gopaldas, Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Kanayalal Desai, General Secretary and his band of active workers deserve the greatest praise for the smooth working of this gigantic organisation.

SARDAR'S ACHIEVEMENT

But behind them all was a force that seldom came out to the surface but was everywhere and looked into every detail and perfected them. It was the indefatigable Sardar of Bardoli who was demonstrated that if he could have organised the peasants of Bardoli to shake the might of Britain he could also organise them on constructive lines, to build and run a vast city like Vithalnagar in a wasteland far removed from civilisation and keep it running for close on ten days without the least hitch or disorganisation anywhere. He has set a high standard for rural sessions of the Congress.

VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION

The largest number of volunteers that any Congress session has ever seen left nothing to be desired in the matter of volunteer arrangements. A thousand women under the leadership of Miss Mridula Sarabhai and thousand men under Sjt. Harivadan Thakore spread themselves out into every corner of Vithalnagar attending with remarkable patience and decorum to the needs of lakhs of visitors to the Nagar. A new feature of their activities necessitated by the large number of pickpocketing cases was their C.I.D. department which worked with marvellous effect in detecting the offenders. Neatly and smartly dressed women volunteers were personification of service.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH CO-OPERATE

All the conveniences and comforts provided by the Sardar may have been marred had not the B.B. and C.I. Railway also co-operated in providing an efficient and adequate train service for carrying lakhs of people from all parts of the country to the till recently unknown Madhi station.

A word about the telegraph service is also necessary. But for their expeditious handling of voluminous reports of the happenings in the Nagar which more than twenty press correspondents were piling at the telegraph office the distant corners of our vast continent might have remained in darkness of the momentous decisions for days together.

Congress Concluding Scenes

(Continued from page 7)

India are turned to you. The decision which you have been asked to take is a decision which I hope in the end will sooner or later—sooner rather than later—remove the obstacles in the way of release of political prisoners. The eyes of Bengal are turned to you.

POLITICALS AND NON-VIOLENCE.

"Referring to Bengal, Sardar Patel has suggested that if the non-Congress Ministers cannot do their job and release the political prisoners, they had better get out of their places.

On behalf of Bengal, I tell you there is really no menace to peace and tranquillity and there will be none, if the political prisoners and detenus are released to-day. I desire to make myself fully responsible for the statement. I have had an opportunity of meeting a large number of the Andamans repatriates in the Alipore Central Jail. I make bold to declare that to the message they sent to Mahatma Gandhi in response to his telegram, to every word of that message they adhere—each single Andamans repatriate, literally and in spirit. They said in their message that those of them who in the past believed in violence, had lost all faith in it.

It is true that the political prisoners and detenus of Bengal do not propose to go into obscurity. It is true that they desire to take their rightful place in public life. But they will do so as non-violent soldiers of the Congress."

NO HUNGER-STRIKE FOR RELEASE

Referring to the portion of the resolution which disapproved of hunger-strike by political prisoners for their release, Mr. Sarat Bose observed:—

"Even from the point of view of those who were not believers in non-violence, hunger-strike would not be the proper method for securing release. Considering from the cult of non-violence, I think, we should appreciate the view of the Working Committee that non-violent prisoners should consider it derogatory to hunger-strike for release. You should appreciate that hunger-strike so far as securing release is concerned, really defeats the very object for which it is undertaken. I do not ask you to declare that hunger-strike cannot be justified under any circumstances. You all know Gandhiji himself adopted this method when he found that the interest of the whole country was at stake. There are circumstances when hunger-strike can be justified."

Adverting to the wisdom of the decision taken by the Working Committee, the speaker observed: "The decision not to precipitate a crisis just at this moment, is a wise decision. If, however, the authorities do not realise the wisdom of this decision of the Working Committee and go on in their Imperialist way, the crisis that will develop then will be met by the Congress in a peaceful and non-violent manner, and, at the same time, in a manner which will redound to the credit of the Congress."

ILL FITS THEM

Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose continued:

"It was somewhat amazing to hear lectures from representatives of British Imperialism on non-violence. I wish in their day-to-day administration or affairs in their own charge under the Government of India Act, they, themselves, showed the example of non-violence. It will be for them at that moment when they show that they are prepared to run the administration on peaceful and non-violent lines, and not with the help of lathis, batons and bullets, to ask the Congress to preserve an atmosphere of non-violence in their province.

"I do submit that the example, which the Ministers in the seven Congress provinces have set, ought to have been an example for the Governors of those provinces and the Governor-General to follow."

BIHAR PREMIER SPEAKS.

Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha was cheered from all sections of the House, as he came to the rostrum to speak on the ministerial crisis resolution. He felt some delicacy in speaking on the subject which directly referred to the step recently taken by his Cabinet. But nevertheless, he felt it his duty to state before the Congress, which was in a sense his master, the actual facts and circumstances which led him to tender resignation.

Proceeding Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha said that during the interview which took place with his provincial Governor before he had actually agreed to accept office he had asked the Governor whether he would conduct himself as a constitutional ruler, just as the King of England did. To this, the Governor replied that he would function in the manner indicated in the Government of India Act. Now since according to the Government of India Act, administration of law and order was within the purview of ministerial responsibility, he had accepted office with the impression that there would be no interference with his Cabinet's programme of release of political prisoners.

This impression was further strengthened, because it formed one of the major items in the Congress programme envisaged in the Congress election manifesto and as such, every provincial Governor must have known that no Congress Ministry worth the name could relegate this item into the background.

PEACE, NOT AT STAKE.

Continuing Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha said that he had no hesitation in saying from the Congress platform, that if the political prisoners for whose release he had recommended were released, there was no danger to public peace and tranquillity. It was only after considering all applications of the step recommended by them that his cabinet had pressed for the release of politicals.

The Viceroy's interference seemed to suggest that he had asked for the release of politicals in a light-hearted manner. But there was no justification for such an assumption. Imbued as all Congress Ministries are with Gandhian ideology, he was actuated by a desire to turn these youngmen who were misled into taking a wrong course in their enthusiasm and impatience to advance the cause of their motherland, and into useful citizens of our province.

Continuing Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha said that during the first seven months that they had assumed charge of administration in Bihar, not a single incident had happened which could constitute a menace to public peace and tranquality.

Before recommending the release of the politicals, added Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha, he himself had interviewed them in jails and he was satisfied that Mahatma Gandhi's message of non-violence had touched their hearts and that they were anxious to turn a new leaf in their lives.

Besides, added Mr. Sinha, unless his Cabinet was sure that they would be able to deal with any untoward development which, contrary to expectations might take place, they would certainly not have ordered their release.

There might be two hypotheses as to why the Governor-General had thought it fit to interfere in this matter: "One is that he had thought," stated that speaker, "we had lightheartedly and without understanding the full implications of our action, pressed for the release of the politicals. If this view is correct, then I must say that the Viceroy had credited us with very little sense of responsibility. I, for one, am not disposed to take this view.

"There seems to be another and plausible explanation for this apparently inexplicable course of action. In taking the decision he had taken in this matter, the Governor-General's judgment must have been clouded by the consideration of repercussions which our step would have on the contiguous province of Bengal, where this question threatens to develop into a grave emergency. If this is so, then I must say that the Governor-General has been betrayed into committing a serious blunder. Certainly, the Bihar Government cannot be tied to the apron strings of Bengal or the Punjab Governments."

LET GOVERNOR TAKE UP CHALLENGE

Concluding Mr. Shri Krishna Sinha referred to the attempts which are reported as being made for having a new Ministry to replace them and said that, none but the Congress Ministry could represent truly the interests of people.

The recent election results have shown what confidence the mass of the people of Bihar had reposed in the Congress nominees. It is the Congress Party alone which could keep the Government in Bihar functioning.

If the Governor thought otherwise, let him take the challenge and face the Assembly.

Sjt. P. H. Patwardhan further supporting the resolution described it as "a clarion call to the country to mobilise". "When we go back from Haripura", he said, "we will deliver the message of Haripura Congress as "mobilise". We shall tell people that the Congress has accepted office, not to pass small ameliorative measures such as prohibition, etc., but to organise the masses and bring under the Congress banner the teeming millions".

Referring to the Governor-General's interference in Bihar and the United Provinces, Mr. Patwardhan said that this was absolutely unconstitutional. The Governor-General had brought this crisis to save two communal Ministries in the Punjab and Bengal.

Referring to the resolution, the speaker said, "If you do not hear any high sounding phrases, it is only because this is the calm before the coming storm. Be prepared to call for direct action in the near future" (applause). The British Government must now understand that it had only two alternatives, either to allow the Congress to capture power or itself rule by force.

The speaker in conclusion congratulated Bihar and the U. P. Ministers and said "whether in office or out of office, the Congress Ministers will always uphold the dignity and prestige of the Congress".

Sjt. Shanker Rao Deo next moved the official resolution on the Kisan Sabhas.

He said that, since the Congress was anxious to take all the steps necessary for the amelioration of the condition of the Kisans after carefully studying all the relevant data, there was no necessity of organising a separate organisation, which might weaken the Congress.

Any conflict between the Congress and the Kisans at this stage would be suicidal.

Prof. Raj Kumar Chakravarty (Bengal), in seconding the resolution, said: "In spite of its political preoccupations, the Congress had adopted at Faizpur a fairly comprehensive programme for the amelioration of the lot of the Kisans. In pursuance of that Mandate, all the Congress Ministries had, during the last few months they have been in office, taken steps for the benefit of the tenantry."

Prof. Chakravarty added: "Other measures of far-reaching importance in the interests of the peasantry are also in contemplation. In this view of the matter, I think that the interests of the Kisans are perfectly safe in the hands of the Congress and, as such, no separate organisation for the Kisans is necessary."

The Kisan Sabhas resolution was, thereafter, passed unanimously.

After the resolution on the Kisan Sabhas" was adopted, Acharya Kripalani placed before the House amendments to the Congress Constitution, which were adopted by the Subjects Committee, and these were approved of by the Open Session of the Congress without any opposition.

Thereafter, the Congress concluded its labours and then commenced the thanks-givings, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant paying compliments to the Reception Committee for the splendid arrangements made to Minister to the comforts of the Delegates assembled from the furthest corners of the country in an interior village like Haripura, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel replying on behalf of the Reception Committee with a most felicitous speech.

President Subhas Bose then made touching concluding remarks, in the course of which, after thanking the Delegates for the co-operation they had extended to him in smoothly conducting the business of the Congress Session, he gave an outline of the programme which he proposed to push through the Congress organisations during the next twelve months.

The Fifty-first Session of the Indian National Congress thereafter ended amidst scenes of considerable enthusiasm and jubilation and the ringing shouts of "Bande Mataram."—U. P. and A. P. Special Congress Service.

Ministerial Crisis Unifies All

VILLAGE CONGRESS VINDICATES ITSELF

Haripura Decision Is Distinct Gain To States' People, Holds Pattabhi

VITHALNAGAR, (Haripura), Feb. 21.

"To say that the Congress session at Haripura has been successful will be a poor description of the soul-rring sight that this village Congress has to present", declared Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, in an interview giving his impressions of the Haripura Congress.

INDISPUTABLE TESTIMONY

Mr. Bhulabhai added: "This Congress has afforded indisputable testimony to the awakening of the Indian people, their discipline and their preparedness to sacrifice. About all, their self-possession in the midst of a crisis and their determination to face this and other larger struggles is now beyond all doubt and beyond all question. The Congress can now march onwards without any hesitation and with unbounded confidence that the people of India will back with action every one of the decisions of the Congress."

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, in an interview said: "This session has been a wonderful success. I have no doubt that this session of the Congress has brought our goal nearer."

CRISIS UNIFIES ALL.

Dr. Syed Mahmood, Minister of Bihar, interviewed said: "The Congress has once again worked a miracle. The Ministerial Crisis has to-day brought about complete unanimity between all sections in the Congress and to-day Socialists, Kisan Sabhaites and orthodox Gandhian Congressmen stand united, all their differences being completely forgotten."

TOWARDS MORAL VICTORY.

"Haripura has given us another experience in the technique of Satyagraha," declared Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, giving his impression of the Haripura Congress.

He said: "The Haripura session has risen to the fullest expectation of the public. The problems facing it have been somewhat reversed in importance. Federation, which was expected to be the most important question, has proved to be much easier of attack on account of the clearing of the surroundings by various matters notably the crisis in Bihar and the United Provinces. If that crisis is solved by negotiations the Congress will have won a moral victory, which will show the way to further victories.

"If, however, the crisis is not solved except by a greater crisis spread over the rest of Congress india, then too shall we have found a solution much nearer than we expected and much earlier than we ever thought of. This clearly shows that the strategy of politics may never equal the strategy of "Satyagraha". In working out the latter, all that we have to do is to be true to ourselves and our opponent will be caught in the wrong. Without hate and without passion, we proceed and deal with matters as they arise. Haripura has, therefore, given us another experience in the technique of satyagraha. Thus, it is that Federation has gone to the background and what we have achieved to-day we shall achieve when Federation draws nigh".

GAIN TO STATES' PEOPLE

Referring to the debates during the Congress session, Dr. Pattabhi said: "There has been an all-round forbearance and ready willingness on the part of the Congress High Command to listen to and to study the standpoint of the opponent—not that they are opponents but that there are Congressmen younger and more enthusiastic, even if less wise, who have their own viewpoints and in regard to the States, the Congress Executive has paid attention to the representation of the States' people and met them quarter way. The States' people have been trying to wring out something from the Working Committee; to-day they accept a voluntary gift at their hands. Thus it is that they become friends, seeking co-operation with each other not opponents trying to overreach one another. This is a gain to States' people. For this paves the way for the Congress taking up the cause of States' people, not as an inescapable nuisance, nor as an irresponsible vexation, nor even as a Depressed Class measure, but as an organic part and parcel of the Indian problem. Once the Congress makes such an approach to the States' problem, there is everything to be gained by people of the States for one resolution, one word, one sign, one gesture from the Congress is enough to shake the Princes out of their evil ways".—A. P.

JAIL DELIVERY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The policy of mass release of prisoners by the Madras Government is forging ahead.

A batch of 40 prisoners convicted on charges of non-political nature by courts in different parts of the presidency, were released to-day from the Madras Penitentiary before the expiry of their term of imprisonment. Of these 16 were set free unconditionally.

It is learnt that a batch of about 35 non-political prisoners will be released to-morrow from the South Arcot District Central Jail.—United Press.

NO TRUTH IN IT

PATNA, Feb. 21.

Enquiries made by the "United Press" show there is no truth whatsoever in the report published in certain newspapers that all District Magistrates were summoned by the Government by telephone to Patna.—United Press.

IF YOU ARE SEEING SPOTS YOU ARE SEEING TROUBLE

Everyone recognises familiar danger signals such as the red flag used on the railways. Nature, too, gives her danger signals, some of which are more familiar than others. For instance, spots before the eyes warn you that your liver is not functioning properly.

The liver is the body's most important organ—the storehouse of fuel and energy, the filter of the blood. To neglect signs that the liver is upset is to court disaster.

Watch out, therefore, for spots before the eyes, a dull frontal headache or a general feeling of lassitude. Turn immediately to Andrews Liver Salt—the wonderful tonic laxative. This pleasant effervescing health drink works systematically and naturally through the entire digestive tract. In the stomach it counteracts acidity. In the small intestines, the carbon dioxide it forms soothes the lining membrane. In the liver it stimulates the flow of bile assisting digestion, particularly of fats, and the lubrication of the intestinal walls. In the lower intestine it breaks up the waste matter by inducing temporarily through *osmosis*, an increased water content.

These combined actions make for the natural elimination of waste and the toning up of every organ in the body, particularly the most important—the liver. Andrews Liver Salt has the endorsement of medical men as the safest laxative at all ages and in any climate. You should take Andrews regularly. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

C. P. TO FOLLOW BOMBAY

Premier's Assurance To Nagpur Strikers Tells

NAGPUR, Feb. 21.

The "stay-in" strike by the workers of the local Empress Mills was called off this evening, consequent upon the following agreement having been reached between the Textile Union spokesmen and the Hon. Dr. N. B. Khare, the Premier, and the Hon. Mr. Mehta, Minister of Central Provinces, at a conference held this afternoon:

"That it will be the endeavour of the Central Provinces Congress Cabinet to fall in line with the policy adopted by the Bombay Government regarding the recommendations of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, both as regards the extent of restoration of the wage-cuts and the period from which it will take effect, subject to such variations as local conditions necessitate.

"Grievances regarding the two-loom system and Chit system will be enquired into and an endeavour will be made to bring about a settlement."

The Agreement was announced by Premier Khare at a mammoth meeting of the textile workers, held this evening at Needham Park. Ruiker commended for acceptance the agreement to the workers. Mr. Ruiker considered the agreement as a triumph for the workers.

After this, the workers unanimously accepted it and agreed to resume work from to-morrow morning.—United Press.

BOMBAY MINISTERS BACK AT SECRETARIAT

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher and his colleagues, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, arrived from Haripura Congress on Monday morning and were back at their seats in the Bombay Secretariat, a few hous after their arrival. The Revenue Minister is expected to arrive on Tuesday (to-day).

In view of the ensuing budget session, the Ministers spent a busy day at their office.

IN AID OF KAMALA NEHRU HOSPITAL FUND

A charity show of Bombay Talkies' popular picture "Jeevan Prabhat," starring Devika Rani, will be held on Sunday, 27th March, 1938 at 10 a.m. at the Roxy Talkies, New Queen's Road. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, will preside on this occasion. All the proceeds of the show will go towards the fund for the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital. Tickets at 0-9-0; 1-2-0; 2-4-0; and 3-6-0 can be had from: (1) Roxy Cinema, (2) Bombay Talkies' Office, Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street and (3) Gandhi Seva Sena's Village Industries Association shop on Sandhurst Road during Office hours. Rs. 2-4-0 and 3-6-0 seats can be reserved.

SUPPORT TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

Nawjawan Conference Appeal For Work For Community

A request to implement the decision of the All-India session of the Muslim League was contained in a resolution passed at the last sitting of the Bombay Presidency Nawjawan Conference, which concluded its deliberations late after midnight on Monday.

The Conference requested the Working Committee of the Muslim League to take immediate steps to form a National Guard.

In passing several other resolutions, the Conference brought within its compass more requests and appeals to fight for the betterment of the conditions of the workers and labourers and make the Muslim League a truly representative body of Muslims of all shades of opinions. It exhorted "Muslims especially youths, mazdoors and kisans to join the Muslim League".

Resolutions making an appeal to establish and help the already established technical night schools for adults and to take a vow to devote at least one hour of their time every day to some useful work of social service were carried.

Another resolution called upon the Government of Bombay to introduce free and compulsory primary education for boys and girls in the Province by gradual stages, within three years.

The Conference also requested the B.B. and C.I. authorities to issue special concession tickets on the occasion of the Ajmer Fair and reiterated the All India Muslim League resolution of Independence.

"NO-CONFIDENCE" IN SAADULLA CABINET

Motion Lost In Assam Assembly

SHILLONG, Feb. 21.

In the Assam Legislative Assembly to-day the motion of Mr. Abdur Rahman, expressing "no-confidence" in the Saadulla Ministry was lost by 50 votes to 49.—A. P.

INDEPENDENT M.L.A.'s JOIN CONGRESS

SHILLONG, Feb. 21.

Khan Bahadur Dewan Eximur Reza Choudhury and Mr Vaidyanath Mukherjee, two Independent members of the Assam Assembly, have signed the Congress pledge and joined the Congress Assembly Party to-day.—United Press.

SHAHIDGUNJ SENTENCES

LAHORE, Feb. 21.

Twenty-five volunteers, who courted arrest yesterday and the day before in connection with the Shahidgunj agitation, were convicted to-day for breach of peace and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, on their refusal to furnish security.

Five volunteers belonging to the Ahrar Party were arrested to-day, bringing the total arrests since the movement was restarted by the Ahrar Party on December 17th last, to over 500.

Eighteen volunteers, who were already convicted, have tendered their apology from the jail and were let off by the District Magistrate.—United Press.

It Is Our Country's Major Demand

Sarat Bose's Impassioned Plea For Prisoners' Release

(United Press Special Service).
VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 20.

"I do appeal to my comrades to do their best to strengthen public demand for releasing political prisoners and detenus. I have no doubt, whether we are in a minority or majority in any province, if our demand is backed up by the entire country and the Congress, that demand has got to be accepted."

Thus declared Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, presiding over the All-India Political Prisoners Conference which met at 12-30 noon at the Subjects Committee Pandal, after the Subjects Committee had adjourned.

Among those attending the conference were Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Mr. J. Bukhari, Sreemati Satyavati Devi, Mr. Munshi Ahmed Din, Prof. N. G. Ranga, Mr. Sohan Singh Josh, Mr. Kalipada Mukherjee, and Messrs. Mubarak Sagar, S. S. Batliwalla, Bhagat Singh Bilga, Shamsul Huda, N. Dutt Majumdar, Shibnath Bannerjee, Rajani Mukherjee and Bankim Mukherjee.

C P. AND ORISSA'S EXAMPLE COMMENDED.

Continuing Mr. Sarat Bose observed:—

"It is a matter of satisfaction that in at least two provinces in which there are Congress Governments, namely, Central Provinces and Orissa, Ministries have directed release of all political prisoners and detenus. The Central Provinces Ministry have indeed gone far beyond. They have even released prisoners who were convicted during the communal riot in that province. In this connection it is worthy to mention that in the new province of Orissa Ministry have repealed what was known as the Bihar and Orissa Emergency Act.

In other Congress Provinces also, Ministries were moving in that direction, but, as you all know, there has been some trouble.

"The object of this meeting is to focus the attention of the whole country on one major demand of the country namely, that political prisoners and detenus should be released and all oppressive laws repealed."

NO UNDESIRABLE RESULTS

Mr. Bose proceeding said that it had been said by authorities in some provinces that wholesale release of political prisoners and detenus would not be conducive to the order of good Government. "We desire to say," he said, "that release of political prisoners in Orissa has not produced any untoward effect and no undesirable result has followed in the Central Provinces. Release of political prisoners in United Provinces and Bihar have not led so far to any undesirable effect. The situation is well under control and no complaint can be made that anything has been done to defeat the good and ordered Government in these different provinces."

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose added that it was surprising to note that some non-Congress Governments took the stand that political prisoners convicted of violence must serve full term of their imprisonment.

"It is amazing," he averred, "to follow this sort of argument. These Governments met violence by greater violence and yet they are not satisfied. After all political prisoners and detenus should be considered as prisoners of war. Now that the war has ceased, it is time they should be released under a civilised Government."

MINISTRIES CONGRATULATED.

The conference unanimously adopted the following resolution moved by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, President:—

"This Conference congratulates the Congress Ministers of the United Provinces and Bihar in the courageous stand they have taken and the determined effort they have made on the question of release of political prisoners and condemns the unwarranted action of the Governor-General in interfering with the work that was being done by the Ministries in accordance with the Congress Election Manifesto, and in the field of Ministerial responsibility, which interference has compelled the Ministers of these two provinces to resign.

"This conference calls upon all the anti-Imperialist organizations to act in concerted manner and not to rest till the release of all political prisoners and detenus has been secured."

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena addressing the Conference appealed to the political prisoners still in jail not to resort to hunger-strike when Congress and Gandhiji had taken up their cause who would not rest content until every single prisoner was released from jail.

He suggested formation of a committee of such men who would be able to devote their whole time and attention to the work of political prisoners by raising funds and taking all means for response to appeal made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and he urged the audience to add to their mite to the same, instead of passing only paper resolutions.

PERSECUTION IN ALIPORE JAIL.

Prof. N. G. Ranga, who presid-

(Continued in col. 3.)

Viceroy's Interference Was Injudicious And Unwise

Proceedings In Commons Were Rather Defence Of Governors Action Than Careful Consideration Of Whole Episode, Says T. R. Venkatrama Sastriar

MADRAS, February 17.

Interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the resignation of the United Provinces and Bihar Ministries Mr. T R Venkatarama Sastriar, former President of the National Liberal Federation, said:

The following trance address was given through Thomas Lacey a famous Canadian Medium by control who claims to have lived in India thousands of years ago. It is taken from a verbatim account of an Address given at the end of last year.

The resignations in the two Congress Provinces of Bihar and the United Provinces have come about with unexpected suddenness so far as the public are concerned. They might have been brewing for a long time but the public did not know that things were moving to this catastrophe. It is difficult to conceive or imagine why or how it could have become necessary to provoke so serious a conflict over the release of political prisoners.

The Government communique in the U. P. issued in order to explain the action of the Government really makes it inexplicable. The Government admit that the Ministry had acted with moderation and controlled and restrained the activities of released men. The Ministry were willing to take full responsibility for the release of the few remaining prisoners. Interference with the action of the Ministry was both injudicious and unwise.

The Governors have studied formal propriety in not taking action themselves. Not willing to dismiss the Ministry on this issue, nor willing to reverse the action themselves in accordance with the understanding that they should not overrule the Ministers, they have got the Governor-General to issue the order. The desire for formal correctness has led to the serious error of clutching at Sec. 126 of the Government of India Act, as if the release of these prisoners would endanger the peace of all India or any portion of it.

PROCEEDINGS IN COMMON

The question and the answer in the House of Commons read as if it was a defence of what had occurred so as not to give away those responsible rather than as an assertion that the action taken was wise or well-considered and unavoidable. One is glad to find advice going forth from quarters not open to the suspicion of partiality to Indian Nationalism that the matter requires to be adjusted by careful negotiation calculated to remove all misunderstanding. The conflict, if allowed to develop furher, will be fraught with grave and perilous consequences as much to Britain as to India.

In coldly critical minds and in the minds even of those slow to attribute motives to Englishmen this action has given rise to speculation as to motive. So unintelligible is the action that the search for motive, far from being repressed is roused. Widespread is the belief that this is the first step in a deep-laid plan emanating from Whitehall for impeding the Indian National movement, the growing strength of which has come to be realised in England.

Some add that the strong opposition to Federation in India has led to the dropping of the King's visit and a stiffening of the attitude to India. The reason for their belief is that so momentous a step will not have been taken by the Governor-General without consultation with Whitehall. We can only express our conviction that the error, whosoever it may be, requires immediate negotiation and correction and our hope that it will be rectified."

TO ACHIEVE ITS BEST RESULTS

Parliamentary Govt. Requires Effective Opposition

European Association's President's Tribute To Rajaji

COONOOR, February 16.

"In this presidency I feel sure that we are exceptionally lucky in having the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopalachariar as our Premier and consider that so long as he and his ministry remain in office we are assured of a good government, and the maintenance of law and order, which after all is the principal work of any ministry in any country," observed Mr. C. R. T. Congreve, Chairman, in the course of his address at the annual general meeting of the European Association, Nilgiri Circle, held last night at the Coonoor Club.

Continuing Mr. Congreve said: "Many of us may not approve of the legislative measures which have been introduced, and may consider that such large and far-reaching bills as the Prohibition

(Continued from col. 2)

ed after Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose had left the conference, said that the Congress had seriously taken up the question of release of political prisoners unconditionally, and resignations of Congress Ministries in Bihar and the United Provinces demonstrated the concern of the Congress for political prisoners.

Mr. Rajani Mookherjee brought to the notice of the Conference that 68 prisoners in Alipore Central Jail who resorted to hunger-strike were being prosecuted in batches and 20 already sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for breach of jail discipline.

RELEASE ALL POLITICALS

The Conference then passed the following resolution moved by Mr. Munshi Ahmed Din (Punjab) and seconded by Sardar Sohan Singh Josh (Punjab) and supported by Mr. Bankim Mukherjee (Bengal):—

"This conference calls upon non-Congress Governments in India to comply with public demand for release of political prisoners and detenus without further delay and thereby create an atmosphere of good will in their respective provinces."

Another resolution, running as under, moved by Mr. Kaleswar Rao (Andhra), seconded by Mr. Satyanarain and supported by Mr. Nani Mukherjee (Andamans ex-prisoner) was also passed:—

"This conference calls upon the Madras Government to release political prisoners convicted by Madras Courts, but transferred to other jails as, by allowing them to remain in jails, the Madras Government will decrease the prestige of the Congress in view of the resignations of the United Provinces and Bihar Ministries."
—United Press.

Bill and the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill have been too hastily conceived and passed into law, but we must remember that the Government of the day naturally wish to fulfil the promises made by them to their electorate, and that the two measures referred to above were in the forefront of such promises.

Whether either enactment will do what is expected of it is for the future to decide, but the chief point which requires immediate consideration is how the Government are going to find the necessary moneys to carry on with when the huge loss due to prohibition is considered.

As Mr. Rajagopalachariar said in a recent speech, the chief sources of revenue for the provincial Governments were excise and land revenue, the first of which would disappear with prohibition and the second might have to be reduced in the near future.

It seems very certain that in the forthcoming budget which will be presented next month, new taxation of various kinds will be proposed, and with the overwhelming majority in the Assembly will be passed. I feel sure that our small European Party in the House will carefully watch every proposal for increased taxation, and will not be behind in just criticism but I fear they will be like a small voice calling in the wilderness and whilst undoubtedly carrying more weight in the house than their numbers warrant by themselves they can achieve but little.

Parliamentary Government, to achieve its best results, requires a well organised and well controlled opposition, but at the present time this is lacking in the Madras Presidency. It is true that there are several parties such as the Justice Party, the Mahommedan Party, the European Party and independent members, but they are not combined and do not necessarily speak with one voice on any subject. It is to be hoped that ere long some method may be arrived at to combine a really effective opposition, as the sooner this is done the better for all the parties."

Mr. Congreve was re-elected President of the Association for the next year. In the place of Miss Enid Brock, Honorary Secretary who has retired, Miss D. Daniel was elected Honorary Secretary.

BY REQUEST

The master of the house viewed the decorations which had just been completed.

"How do you like them, sir?" the decorator asked getting his things together.

"Very nice, indeed. I'm exceptionally pleased with your work. Here's half a crown. Take the missus to the pictures."

Later that day the front-door bell rang. The master of the house opened the door, and was surprised to see the painter there dressed in his Sunday best.

"Hallo, what do you want?"

"I've come to take the missus to the pictures."

SARDAR DISTRIBUTES SPINNING PRIZES

VITHALNAGAR Haripura, Feb. 21.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel distributed prizes this morning to the winners in the spinning competition held here on February 19, in which sixty competitors, men, women and children from over 20 organisations throughout India participated.

The first prize went to Girjabai, wife of a Maharashtra agriculturist of Savli, who spun 2,640 yards of 25 counts in four hours. Her husband Jairam secured the second prize.

It was announced that nearly 6,000,000 yards of very good yarn weighing over seven maunds had been received from all parts of India as an offer to Gandhiji to be distributed.—A.P.

WHY VON FRITSCH FELL

(Continued from page 6)

matter what degree of risk is involved.

I believe that statement to be accurate. From a good source I can add to it on my own account another even more surprising.

On behalf of the British Government, this question was recently addressed to the Soviet Union.

In the event of Anglo-American action against Japan, would it be willing to attack the Japanese in China with its army?

The Russians replied by asking another question.

In that event, would Great Britain guarantee their Western Frontier?

The answer was—silence, which means a negative.

Friends With Italy

My story now returns to Europe. It was in the mind of the Foreign Office that it may be involved in "action" (meaning naval doings) against Japan. What was under consideration was a long-distance naval blockade.

Meanwhile, what would happen on the Continent? Von Fritsch, if his plot had succeeded would have kept Germany friendly and quiet; but he had just been arrested on the eve of his dinner party.

Well, then, if Germany, could not be reconciled, the "axis" must be broken at the other end—in Rome. Italy must be bought out of her alliance with Berlin.

The Foreign Office acted promptly on this inspiration. Instantly, after Hitler's Purge, the the whole inspired and censored Capitalist Press began to tell us that Mussolini had had a change of heart, that he would withdraw his troops from Spain, and conclude yet another "Gentleman's Agreement" with this country.

Mr. Eden had frequent talks with Count Grandi, and the whole disciplined Press fell, rather clumsily, on the Duce's neck.

Possibly Mussolini will withdraw his infantry; but the Italian and German technical troops will remain.

Franco has all the bombing planes he wants, and, in addition Mr. Eden will give him formal "recognition," carrying with it the right to enforce a legal blockade.

If that does not destroy the Republic, the next step may be British mediation. Given the Tory attitude toward the Republic and the new cordiality to Mussolini, one can predict without risk what that will mean.

It will aim at creating a conservative-capitalist regime in Spain, which Italy will then exploit, together with Abyssinia, with the aid of a British loan. The City will become a sleeping partner in the Roman Empire.

Spain Will Pay

I have now "reconstructed the crime" to the best of my ability. Von Fritsch acted as a Prussian Junker who had never abandoned his loyalty to the old monarchy.

He did not act alone. His plot was a detail that fitted into a world-wide pattern. If it had succeeded, it would have made it easier for the British and American navies to restrain Japan.

It failed, and instantly the Foreign Office revised its plans. To-day, not Germany but Italy is the friend with whom it will co-operate. Yesterday it was prepared to back the Monarchist reaction in Berlin. To-day, it dreams of using its money to buttress Fascism in Rome.

Spain will pay for this reconciliation. It adopts these dodges because it will not pay the price of a common front with Russia and France—a guarantee of Russia's security in Europe.

I repeat then, the warning I gave at Christmas. **No Socialist ought to back this Government, even if, for commercial and strategical reasons, it seems to be turning against Japan.**

It will betray Europe to save its investments in Shanghai.

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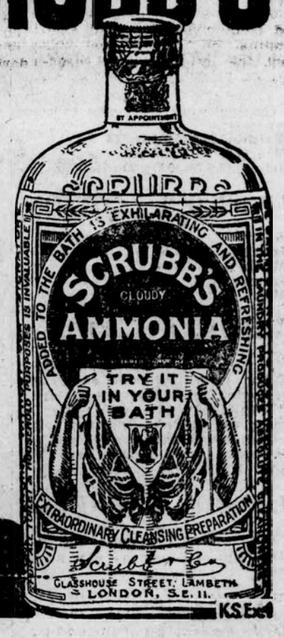
- Scrubbs makes shaving easier. Softens the beard—cools and braces the skin—keeps razor blades keen. A few drops in the shaving water every day.
- Scrubbs is invaluable for washing. Loosens and dissolves dirt without effort—invaluable for dainty fragile fabrics. Makes linen snowy white.
- Scrubbs removes grease spots and stains. Rub with a piece of flannel soaked in undiluted Scrubbs, all spots and stains disappear as if by magic.



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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOURTEEN POINTS UP

Lack Of Speculative Interest In Dollar

UNDECIDED TREND IN FRANC

Hesistent Tone In Wheat

BOMBAY, Feb 21

NEW YORK COTTON

Higher trend in cotton was attributed partly to better Liverpool which advanced on firmness of Alexandria and partly to the scarcity of contracts nevertheless holiday feeling was prevailing which offered resistance to advance.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Market was devoid of any interest in sterling dollar.

Movements in Franc were irregular.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Declined fractionally with traders hesitant.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Undertone steady on Liverpool advices.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, Feb 21

Previous closing	9.10
To-day's opening	9.13
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	9.24
Difference	+14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, Feb 21

Previous closing	5.07
To-day's opening	5.10
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	5.10
Difference	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 178

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Feb 21

New York cotton higher trend in cotton was attributed partly to better Liverpool which advanced on firmness of Alexandria and partly to the scarcity of contracts nevertheless holiday feeling was prevailing which offered resistance to advance.

Session opened trading in March option at 9.04 i.e. four points higher than previous closing later however some realising checked buyers enthusiasm and prices moved around the opening level business was small.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb 21

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.95/8.95) 9.04/9.04
May (9.01/9.01) 9.14/9.13
July (9.09/9.09) 9.21/9.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb 21

January (5.01) 5.06
March (5.07) 5.13
January (7.18) 7.29
March (7.21) 7.33

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Feb 21

Cotton market advanced on speculative buying on bullish overseas advices but despite better Liverpool reacted on hedging and heavy realising and option dealers selling Indian crop estimate was as expected closed Broach April May at Rs. 178/10.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Feb 21

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1) 1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

New Crop (18 9/16 paid sellers) 18 5/8 sellers
Dunlop January (£21) £20 3/4
Lightning January (£20) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8 buyers) 7 1/8 sellers
Forward April June (7 1/4 paid value) 7 1/4 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay February March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta February March (£14 1/4 sellers) £14 1/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata February March (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal March (£10 5/8) £10 9/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Feb 21

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 88 7/8, May 87 5/8 and July 87 1/4. Large world shipments partly offset the steady week-end cables later values declined fractionally with traders hesitant and outside support absence owing to political uncertainty.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 21

Chicago wheat market opened quiet at May 0.92. Prices eased in the early part of the session the covered fractionally on local buying with strength of Liverpool latest touching at 0.92 1/8.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Feb 21

Previous closing	5.01 7/8
To-day's opening	5.01 1/16
To-day's closing	5.01 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Feb 21

Previous closing	5.02.02
To-day's opening	5.01.80
To-day's closing	5.01.45

FRANC RATE

London, Feb 21

Previous closing	152.81
To-day's opening	152.68
To-day's closing	152.71

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb 21

London exchanges opened easy with sterling dollar quoted 5.01.80. The market was devoid of any speculative interest with rate ebbing considerably to 5.01.05 fluctuations were confined to narrow groove.

Franc opened 152.68 and improved little to 152.40 whence fluctuated narrowly in undecided trend.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.536) 11.516
New York on Bombay (37.98) 37.94
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.43) 95.17
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/32) 1-2 7/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
6 months 9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£185 buyers £185 1/4 sellers) £185 1/4 buyers £185 1/2 sellers. Easier
Lead (£15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers) £15 7/16 buyers £15 9/16 sellers. Barely steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/4 to £45 1/4) £44 to £45

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Feb 21

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Little general buying. Some small selling.

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb 21

Spot	(19 15/16d.) 20 1/16d.
Forward	(19 11/16d.) 19 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb 21

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-10) £6-19-10.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Feb 21

Liverpool wheat market closed at 87 7/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Feb 21

	Rs. a. p.
10 p.m. quotations:—	
Wheat May	4 10 9
Wheat September	4 11 0
Linseed May	7 10 9
Linseed September	7 14 0

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Feb 21

3 p.m. quotation—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	50 5 0
Silver Fagan	50 13 0
Silver Chaitra	50 14 0
Gold ready	34 7 6
Gold Fagan	34 6 6
Gold Chaitra	34 6 0
Sovereign	22 6 9

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Feb 21

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	settlement
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 11 3
Rates at 5 p.m.	7 11 3

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Sharp Decline

Bombay, Feb 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 97-4-0 at 4 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Feb 21

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 92 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Feb 21

4-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£98 3/4) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£92 1/2) £92 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 1/2) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 3/4) £112
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £104

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Feb 21

London stock exchange presented very quiet show pending political developments. Giltedgeds were quiet with prices moving narrowly three and half per cent was quoted at 92 1/2 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing. (£108 1/2) £108 3/8

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 1/2) £108 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£78) £77 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104) £103 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/8) £114 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/8) £103 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £110 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-9) 12-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (51-10 1/2) 52-3
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) 4 1/8
Musical Industries (12-9) 12-9
Princhin Johnson (33-1 1/2) 33-1 1/2
Imperial Chemical (31-3) 31-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (63) 62-6
Realisation 1930 (£35) £36
Dunlop Rubber (31-3) 31-3
Unilever Ordinary (37-1 1/2) 37-1 1/2
Ford Motors (21) 21
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£67 1/2) £66 1/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£104-4 1/2) £103-9
Carreas 'A' (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (140) 140
P and O. S. N Company Deferred (20-6) 20-6
Distillers (98-9) 97-9
Bredfords Dyers (4) 4
British Celanese (3-6) 3-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-0) 38-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (40-3) 39-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (5) 5
Vickers Limited Ordinary (22-7 1/2) 23
Inter Nickels (dol 49 7/8) dol 49 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (41-10 1/2) 40
Tata Steel Preference (£103 1/2) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-6) 19-6
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (30) 29-6

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 24-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (25) 25
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (24-7 1/2) 24-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (47-6) 48-1 1/2
Burma Corporation (10) 10
Rio Tintos (£17) £17
East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 7/8) £15 7/8
Associated Portland Cement (84-6) 84-6
Trinidad Leaseholds (93-9) 93-9
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (35) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (78-1 1/2) 78-1 1/2
Burma Oil (106-3) 104-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (10) 9-6
Shell Transport (90) 90
Royal Dutch (39 3/8) 39 3/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Feb 21

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 52 7/8) dol 54 1/4
General Motors (dol 34 3/8) dol 35 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 1/2) dol 33 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Political Situation Restricts Business: Wall Street Steady

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 21.

On the Stock Exchange, business was restricted by the political situation. Austrian loans registered further losses but Germans made a substantial headway; otherwise market was quiet and irregular throughout.

Among commodities rubber was firmer on a little Continental demand on better New York advices. Foreign exchanges and other commodities were featureless.

Wall Street opened steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Dull And Quiet

CALCUTTA, Feb 21

Jutes ruled dull and quiet but only limited business took place. In coals easier feeling ruled and business was also very much restricted. Teas were rather neglected. In the miscellaneous section Indian Irons and other speculative stocks opened steady but began to ease off on selling pressure by bears as the day progressed and closed decidedly weaker. Others revealed no fresh feature. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three and half per cent paper 97/2; four per cent loan 1960/70 113/14; five per cent loan 1939/44 104/0 (repeat) five per cent loan 1939-44 104/10 small odd lot; five per cent loan 1945-55 119/6 small lot; three per cent U P loan 1961/66 98/6

Banks: Central 3? cum div; Imperial fully paid 1565 small odd lot; Reserve 119; Bankura Damoodar 90.

Cottons: Dunbar pref 210 small lot; Cawnpore Textiles 3/10; New Victoria pref 3/15.

Coals: Bengal 310; Bokaro and Ramgum 16/14; Burrakur 14; Churulia 1/9; Deoli 6/11; Dhemo Main 11/2; Equitable 35; Hurriladih 14/14; Mundulpoor 8/3; Nazira 7/8; New Beerbhoom 17/14; North Damuda 6/10; Union 20/6; West Jamuria 28/3.

Jutes: Agarpara 16/4; Bally 162; Budge Budge pref 137; Howrah 44/2; Kamarhatty 440; Nuddea 36/4; Reliance 57/8; Barnagore 119; Bally pref 134; Birla 16/12; Lawrence pref 123/8; Presidency 3/5.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/8 cum div; Consolidated Tin 5; Indian Copper Copper 2/3; Rhodesia Copper 1/12; Tavoy Tin 1/9; Dalmia Cement ord 8/6; small lots; do defd 2/10; do pref 91 small odd lots; Frank Ross 5/2; Jubbulpore Electric 12/12 ex div; Britannia Building and Iron 7; Indian Standard Eagon pref 129; Indian Iron 25/8; Marshalls 1/5; Kumardhubi Engineering ord 2/12; Saran Engineering 5/7; Steel Corporation ord 5/12; do pref 78/8 small lot; Bengal Flour Mill 11; Balmer Lawrie 244/8; Birds Investment pref 97; Bararee Coke 15; B I Corporation ord 3/2; Calcutta Safe Deposit 4/6 small odd lot; Dunlop Rubber second pref 98/8; Indian Cables pref 15/8; odd lot; Indian National Airways ord 4/8 odd lot; Macfarlane and Co defd 2/4; Rohtas Industries ord 2/3/3; Star Trading Investment ord 26/8; British Burma Petrol 3/4; India Paper Pulp 111; Humayan Property defd 1/3; Midnapore Zemindary 75/8; Ayer Hitam .95 cts; Balrampore 8/8 small lot.

Teas: Banarahat pref 134; Bishnath 23; Sarugaon 84/.

Debentures: Three and half per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Improvements Trust 110/10 small lots; seven per cent 1936/51 Mahaswastika Sugar 100; seven per cent 1935/45 Waverley Jute 104.—A. P.

RAILWAY BUDGET UNDER FIRE

Debate On Railway Coal Raisings

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Central Assembly to-day discussed demands for grants under the Railway budget.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved two cuts of Rs. 100 each under Railway Board, one to discuss provident fund to low paid employees, and the other to discuss certain grievances of railwaymen. Both were rejected.

The Railway Board's decision to increase the raisings from their own collieries was discussed at length on a cut motion moved by Mr. A. C. Dutta.

Mr. Chapman Mortimer supporting the motion said his main object was to suggest remedies for the cut-throat competition and solution of the problem of conservation of coal.

Mr. B. Das supporting the motion, attributed the coal crisis to the Government's "international-mindedness" in ratifying international conventions regarding hours, employment of women, etc. He declared that the present decision to increase the raisings was a breach of the undertaking given in the earlier years.

Mr. A. G. Clow explained that there was no justification for the charge that the Government were hasty in ratifying the I. L. O. Conventions.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty was in favour of state capitalism in coalmining and insurance, but not under the present Government.—A. P.

CONGRESS SESSION FINALE

(Continued from Page 1)

mise given to the electorate in the matter of release of political prisoners.

SOCIALISTS' SUPPORT

Mr. Achyut Patwardhan, a Leftist on behalf of Congress Socialist Party assured the vast gathering that they would not lag behind, when the time for action came As a matter of fact, Congress had given a clarion call to the nation to prepare and mobilise for action.

The resolution on Congress relationship with Kisan Sabhas, was passed without much discussion earlier in the evening. Ordinarily this resolution should have been responsible for a prolonged debate between the Right and Left wing of the Congress.

BEFITTING FINALE.

Concluding scenes were a fitting finale to most remarkable Congress session in recent years. Naturally these had to be attributed to the Sardar, to whose genius and organisation the session owed its success. One after another the speakers paid homage to him and to the band of selfless workers from Mr. Kanayalal Desai, General Secretary, to the smallest girl volunteer who, in the words of Mrs. Naidu, exemplified the valiant girlhood of Gujerat.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Prime Minister, United Provinces, declared that only the Gujarat of Gandhiji could have turned so miraculously "a jungle into a 'Mangal'".

TRIBUTES TO MAHATMA

Dr. Syed Mahomud remarked that Vithalnagar was a tribute to the man "who was incarnation of Sri Krishna and had preached three thousand years after Sri Krishna the sermon of love and had given the world a new weapon with the aid of which he has shown the world that no strong nation can oppress a weaker one."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's eloquence crowned the conclusion of a unique Congress session. She held the audience spell bound by her inimitable oration delivered in ringing tones that sent a thrill into the heart of everyone.

Sardar Vallabhbhai acknowledging gratefully the tributes paid to him and his co-workers, referred in detail to the arrangements made at Haripura and expressed his gratitude in turn to all those whose sacrifice, munificence and service were mainly responsible for the success of the session.

Mr. Subhash Bose expressed his deep gratitude for the co-operation and help extended to him in discharging the duties of his office

With the singing of "Vande-Mataran" filling the air the 51st session of the Indian National Congress concluded at 11 p.m.

British Industries Fair Opened

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The British Industries Fair opened this morning at Olympia, Earls court, Castle Bromwick (Birmingham) The Queen and Queen Mary have arranged to visit the London sections to-day.—Reuter.

Queen Visits Indian Stalls

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Her Majesty the Queen visited the Indian stall in the Empire section of the British Industries Fair at Earlscourt this morning, where she was received by Sir Firoz Khan Noon, who explained in response to Her Majesty's enquiries, India's trade in tea, coffee and cashewnuts.

Later the Queen visited the Bengal Home Industries Association stall, where she bought several pieces of Bengal silk and also inspected the carpet stall, where she commented upon a special Coronation carpet prominently displayed.

Queen Mary visited the exhibition in the afternoon and displayed much interest in the Indian food section, remarking that she was very fond of Indian chutney. She bought a number of brasses and expressed her intention of buying more from the Indian fancy stall, when she visits Olympia later in the week.—Reuter.

Queen Mary At Mysore Stall

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Queen Mary spent ten minutes in the Mysore stall and was received by the Trade Commissioner. She purchased a number of inlaid ivory trays and other articles and commented appreciatively on the stall itself, which was was larger than previously. —Reuter.

CHAMBERLAIN JUSTIFIES CABINET DECISION

Continued from Page 1)

ches, with some boos from the Opposition.

Mr. Eden and Lord Cranborne both received a great ovation for two minutes. There was cheering from the Opposition and some parts of the Government benches.

Mr. Eden said that on both personal and political grounds it was a most painful occasion. No man would willingly sever the links binding him with his colleagues and friends but there were occasions when strong political convictions must override all other considerations. The issue on which he had resigned was whether conversations with Italy should be opened in Rome now. He added: "In my conviction, the attitude of the Italian Government to international problems generally and this country particularly is not such as to justify this course." (Opposition cheers). The ground had in no respect been prepared, while propaganda against this country by the Italian Government was rife throughout the world. He would not advocate a refusal of conversations with any Government for the betterment of international understanding, but before the Rome conversations were begun further progress must be made with the Spanish problem "We must show not only promise, but achievement."

BRITAIN MUST STAND FIRM.

Mr. Eden proceeded that there was a progressive deterioration of respect for international obligations.

"This is the moment for this country to stand firm." (Cheers).

This country should not plunge into negotiations unprepared and with a full knowledge that the chief obstacle had not been resolved and because one party indicated that it was "now or never". This was not an isolated issue between the Prime Minister and himself. Within the past few weeks, upon one of the most important decisions of foreign policy which did not concern Italy at all, their difference was fundamental. There has been difference of outlook and method. Unity in Government should be restored at the earliest possible moment.

He concluded that there had been too keen a desire to make terms with others, rather than that others should make terms with us. There should not be yielding to constant pressure (Cheers)

SURRENDER TO BLACKMAIL.

Lord Cranborne intimated that he resigned because he was in fullest agreement with every word of Mr. Eden. He added that the Italian Government had done none of the things, they could have done as guarantees and to enter official coversations would be regarded not as a contribution to peace, but a surrender to blackmail. (Loud cheers).—

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister then moved the adjournment of the House amid ministerial cheers and said that Mr. Eden's decision had come with a shock and the event was extremely painful to them all. It was not enough to lay down general principles for keeping peace. "If we truly desire peace, it is necessary to make sustained efforts to ascertain and if possible to remove the causes, which threaten peace and which, for many months, have kept Europe in a state of tension.

Mr. Chamberlain then proceeded to read a closely reasoned narrative of the events in defence of his own actions and policy, stating that it was in the steady worsening of the Anglo-Italian relations that a fresh opportunity arose to break the vicious circle, when on February 10, Count Grandi reported that the Italian Government was ready at any time to open conversations.

Mr. Chamberlain added: "I am not here to say that the action of Italy in the past has been a satisfactory one, but I am concerned with the future, not the past." (Cheers).

Mr. Chamberlain believed that if negotiations were approached in a spirit of mutual confidence there was a good hope that they may be brought to a successful conclusion.

Major Attlee expressed the opinion that Mr. Eden and Lord Cranbourne had taken the line of courage, based on principle.

Sir Archibald Sinclair declared that when civilisation and the rule of law were threatened by barbarism and force Mr. Eden was regarded by people of all schools of thought as the champion of democracy.—Reuter.

FUTURE OF ANGLO-ITALIAN TALKS

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Count Grandi on the invitation of the Premier visited Downing Street at 11 a. m. with the Premier were Lord Halifax, who has charge of Foreign Office for the moment, and Sir Alexander Cadogan, the Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. It may be presumed that the Premier is taking active steps to clear the field for the proposed Anglo-Italian talks

Mr. Chamberlain is anxious that these discussions about mutual relations of the two countries should begin with the least possible delay Mr. Eden is strongly of the opinion that a settlement of the Spanish problems should precede the Anglo-Italian talks.

The Premier has cancelled an engagement to attend the British Industries Fair banquet at the Mansion House to-night. This leaves him free to be on the front bench during the debate on Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons, when both he and Mr. Eden are making statements.—Reuter

PREMIER LUNCHES WITH KING

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Prime Minister visited Buckingham Palace and lunched with Their Majesties.

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain had a long conversation with the King, in which he detailed all the recent events, leading to the resignation of Mr. Eden.

The possibility of a General Election is discounted by Government quarters.—Reuter.

RECOGNITION OF ITALIAN RULE

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The Abyssinian Association of Britain, which claims a large Conservative membership, in a telegram addressed to the Premier, demands a free vote of Parliament on the question of the recognition of the Italian annexation of Abyssinia.—Reuter

ITALY & WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS

LONDON, Feb. 21.

It is understood that Count Grandi has handed over the Italian reply on the question of the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain.—Reuter.

ANGLO-IRISH TALKS

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Following a meeting between Mr. Malcolm MacDonald and Mr. De Valera it is announced that Anglo-Irish talks will be resumed at 4/10 p.m. to-morrow.—Reuter.

Cambridge Crew For Boat-race

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Cambridge has now settled the crew for the boat race on April 2 barring accidents:—Bow: Coulton (Dulwick), Burrough (St. Pauls), Keppel (Princeton, U.S.A.), Savill (Radley), Langton (Radley), Campbell (Barrow), Eadie (Oundle), Hunter (Harvard, U.S.A.) Coulton, Burrough, Savill and Langton all belong to Jesus College.—Reuter.

Aligarh Military College

(Continued from page 6.)

faring any better than the sister scheme of the Tibia College. In spite of the fact that the proposal has been in the air for well-nigh two years, nothing but the meagrest possible details of the scheme are available and the little that is known of it clearly points to the conclusion that it has not been "adequately prepared and scrutinised in all its bearings," as the Committee said about the Tibia College.

This scheme was entrusted for preparation to Sir Ziauddin Ahmad, the present Vice-Chancellor by the Old Boys' Association in April 1936. Before the scheme has been formally and finally approved by the members of that association—many of whom look upon it as wholly unwanted and a veritable White Elephant—the Vice-Chancellor has already put the cart before the horse, scoured the country in quest of the sinews of war, interviewed H.E. the Commander-in-Chief of India and what is definitely disconcerting, has clouded the issues so completely and in such a variety of ways that to sift grain from chaff has become a task that would baffle Hercules himself.

This clearly shows that Aligarh is reeling back to the conditions that worried the Indian Muslims in 1927, and if not pulled up sharply, may once more land the community into the same hideous quagmire that faced it at that anxious period and ultimately culminated in the appointment of the Rahimtoola Committee.—Yours, etc.,

SAID MOHAMED KHAN,
Major,
Khuria.

Moderate Buying In New York Cotton

GRADUAL ADVANCE OF COMMODITY PRICES

Cheerful Feeling In American Markets

BOMBAY, February 21.

U.S. Government has expressed desire for gradual advance of commodity prices had a good effect on the Cotton market.

Market was firm owing to larger cloth sales with better business outlook.

There was moderate buying and short covering on the New York Cotton Exchange and prices registered a further rise of 9 to 13 points.

NEW YORK MARKET

On Saturday the New York cotton market opened steady at a rise of 5 points. Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool advices with moderate buying by Commission houses and Wall Street. There was scarcity of contracts. Hedge selling was again light, March liquidation was quite active prior to notice day on Wednesday.

At the opening March was quoted 5 points up at 8.55, after declining to 8.91 prices advanced to 9.02 which was the highest of the day. The market closed at a net rise of 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 9.10c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 9 to 10 points Spot Cotton prices advanced by 10 points.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points with March 4.97. Prices advanced on renewed buying and short covering against light hedging. The market closed at a decline of 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined by 3 points at 5.13d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was easy and closed at a decline of 4 to 6 points. The Alexandria market was steady and closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabacha and Co. State:—

Better feeling all round. Some buying going on in anticipation of consumption of commodities through the United States rearmament programme. Burdensome inventories accumulated last year are gradually being disposed of and thus room is made for new buying.

The Cotton trade has turned bullish on account of the recently proposed amendment to the Farm Bill that the Government should acquire the Cotton Credit Corporation's holdings of loan cotton which are expected to exceed eight million bales at the end of this season.

Assuming that this amount of Cotton in acquired by the Government and held off the market, the carry-over in the hands of the trade would only be 4 1/2 million bales which, in addition to a new crop of 11 million bales based o 20 million acres, would allow a free trade supply of 15 1/2 million bales for the season 1938-1939. If this plan is carried out, Cotton will have no difficulty to break through the 9 cent ceiling and climb to a price covering cost and carrying charges of the Cotton acquired by the Government. There will naturally be a second ceiling around 12 cents when the Government will start to release Cotton from the stocks so acquired, but it is a long way from present prices to that price and sufficient scope for your customers to trade.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

New York March Highest (11-56 a.m.)	9.02
New York March Lowest (10-50 a.m.)	8.91
Liverpool March Highest	5.01
Liverpool March Lowest	4.97

Messrs. Devkaran Nanji have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

New York:—

"Renewed speculative buying. Little pressure to sell. Good business in dry goods. Think we shall see higher prices."

"Bullish sentiment based on inflationary fears continues despite freer spot offerings situation unsound but cockeyed economics is order of day."

"Spot house hedging far ahead as possible chief aggressive support speculative and foreign Presidential statement inclined retard advance but inflationist sentiment persists."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York.—Market opened steady and inactive. Prices advanced on steadier Liverpool with moderate foreign Commission house. Wall Street and trade buying and covering readily absorbing little liquidation and hedge selling March liquidation was quite active prior to notice day on Wednesday. Spot cotton was quiet and textiles active.

Session closed steady.

Liverpool.—Renewed outside support strength stocks.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Frineds.

Government has expressed desire for gradual advance of commodities prices believe desterilization of new Gold upto one hundred million quarterly first step this direction cotton near months advance over nine cents bringing out some cotton held in interior stop should market fail advance further lately made purchases may be liquidated causing further reaction on which would buy freely but advise against following immediate advance now.

President's statement means prices for commodities farmers sells should be raised preferably than those which farmers buy after recent heavy general buying liquidation likely to commence but purchases would be advisable if market declines.

Market firm cloth sales larger Farm Bill and Government price attitude with better business outlook points higher market.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1937 to 17th Feb. 1938	1,062,548
Same time previous season	1,649,648

Exports from 1st Sept. 1937 to 17th Feb. 1938

	1937	1936
United Kingdom	18,086	35,656
Continent	115,934	165,229
China	36,637	6,100
Japan	233,033	738,269
Coast Ports	34,943	10,484
U.S.A.	—	3,735
	438,633	959,464

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1937 to 17th Feb. 1938	1,78,497
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1937 to 17th Feb. 1938	4,82,653
Same period last year	3,17,727
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 17th Feb. 1938	8,01,982
Same time last year	10,09,952

KARACHI STATISTICS.

Total receipts from Up-Country from 1st Sept. 1937 to 10th Feb. 1938	8,94,693
Same time previous season	14,64,480
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. to 3rd Feb. 1938	4,77,123
Same time previous year	8,08,048

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

(in 1,000's)

New York February 18	Season to date	This week	Season 1936-37
Total in sight (excluding linters)	11,686	237	10,920
Forwarded to America Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	3,928	133	5,603
Exports from U S Ports	4,293	127	3,894
Of which to Japan	309	42	1,043
Of which to China	47	10	22
Of which to Great Britain	1,302	19	825
Of which to Germany	691	16	497
Stocks at New York	—	—	—
Stocks at U S Ports	—	3,194	—
Stocks at U S Interior Towns	—	2,568	—
World's visible supply	—	9,412	—
Of which to American cotton	—	7,604	—
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	6,963	231	8,404
Receipts at U S Ports	6,792	131	5,722

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 19.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	26
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	20
American Tel and Tel	137 3/4
Western Union Telg.	25
Baltimore and Ohio Rly.	9
New York Central Rly.	17 1/2
Union Pacific Rly.	77
Alaska Juneau	12
Steel of Canada	64
Sherwin Williams Co.	86
Bethelehem Steel	56
Crucible Steel	35
National Steel	55
Republic Steel	17
United S. Steel	53 3/4
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	7
Anaconda Copper Mining	33
Int. Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
Chrysler Motors	56
General Motors	35 1/4
General Electric	41
Union Carbide	76 1/4
Consolidated Oil	9 1/4
Imperial Oil of Canada	19
Socony Oil	15 1/4
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	51
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	24 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	420
Allis Chalmers	44
Montogomery Ward	35

Revision of Undistributed Profit Tax tentatively approved by full congressional Committee. Turnover 770,000 shares.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

March 147 May 149 July 155 Oct. 160 Dec. 162 at Cross Rate 5.01 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 Expected—Liverpool May 1938 „ Rs. 42 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 Expected—Liverpool July Expected Rs 42 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 Expected—New York May (closing) Rs. 23 at Cross Rate 5.01 7/8.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 Expected—New York July (closing) Rs. 22 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.01 7/8.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS (in 1,000's)

Total forwarded	1,594	59	1,642
East Indian forwarded	187	15	235
Total stock	—	1,192	—
East Indian Stock	—	28	—

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 21.

In sympathy with the American cotton market the local market opened at 3 p.m. for Broach April May delivery at Rs. 178/8 and advanced to Rs. 179, on scattered buying by Jobbers. Liverpool was due to open unchanged but it opened two points higher, prices further advanced to Rs. 179/4, at this level there was some realising and the rates sagged down to Rs. 178/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	178	10	0
Broach J/A	181	2	0
Oomra March	158	14	0
Oomra May	164	0	0
Bengal March	135	4	0
Bengal May	136	0	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 21.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	145	142	139	137	
Punjab	...	145	142	139	137	
Rajputana	...	145	142	139	137	
Oomra No. 3	169	166	163	160	...	
C. P. No. 1	181	178	175	172	..	
C. P. No. 2	173	170	167	164	...	

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Feb. 21.

February	241.80+50
April	243.40+150
May	235.00
June	237.30+90
August	233.90+150

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Bengal Superfine	143/46
Bengal Fine	139/41
Bengal F.G.	137/38
C. P. 1	174/75
C. P. 2	165/66
Arvi	166/69
Amraoti	162/63
Ellichpur	167/68
Berar	162/64
Khandesh	154/57
Jalna/Sailu	154/58
Burwah/Sanavad	164/65
Khandwa	164/65
Harda/Khirkiya	166/67
Mathia	142/45
Malkapur	160/64
Punjab 4 F.	194/97
Punjab 289F.	239/44
Sindh 4 F.	189/94
Sindh N. T.	219/24

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb 21

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales 19-2-38.	This year	Last year	
Khandesh	672	27,084	186,553
Central India	333	20,615	249,545
Barsi and Nagar	936	86,137	126,436
Hyderaba ' Gaorani	1,012	29,553	60,601
Berar	5,638	177,288	429,532
Central Provinces	445	35,631	92,870
Total Oomras	9,036	376,308	1,145,537
Dholera	351	25,915	25,217
N W Provinces		2,085	5,843
Rajputana	140	5,221	41,296
Sind Punjab	3,834	363,291	230,951
Broach	105	2,233	57,223
Coompta and Dharwar		9,613	11,790
Westerns Northerns	2	4,232	13,758
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		910	2,844
American		100,682	3,794
Egyptian African and Sudan	495	194,388	141,828
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	13,963	1,085.970	1,680,906

Exports From Bombay

1st Sep to 17th Feb

In full-pressed bales 19-2-38	This year	Last year	
Europe	140	134,020	204,620
Japan and China		269,970	799,260
Coast Ports		34,943	10,484
Up-country by Rail		178,497	128,236
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		1,182	36,313
Total	140	618,612	1,178,913

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 19-2-38	6811000	5727000
Receipts Yesterday 19-2-38	19000	5000
Exports to date 19-2-38	4313000	3900000
Stock at Ports 18-2-38	3194000	2280000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-2-38	2568000	1924000
Stock at Liverpool 18-2-38	1192000	920000
Visible Supply 18-2-38	7604000	5768000
Quantity in sight 18-2-38	11686000	10920000
Quantity out of sight 18-2-38	6963000	8404000

INDIAN COTTON CROP FORECAST

Bombay, Feb 21

The fourth forecast of the cotton crop of India in 1937-38 issued by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, this afternoon, estimates the area under cultivation at 25,334,000 acres, an increase of 3 per cent. over the revised estimate on the corresponding date last year.

The yield of cotton in bales of 400 lbs. net is estimated at 5,407,000 a reduction of 10 per cent. over the revised estimate on the correspondinng date a year back. a

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Feb. 19.

SAKELS—	
March	14.23—4
May	14.37—2
May	14.37—2
ASHMOUNI—	
February	11.02—6
April	10.89
GIZA—	
March	13.39+3
May	13.47+2

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 21.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON-

Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank' buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank s buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 265
Bank's buying T T 263

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,143
Bank's buying T T 1,163

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 5.01.87 19th instant
Japan/London 1/2 21st instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 21st instant.
Java/London 8.94 3/4 21st instant.
London/Paris 152.81 19th instant.
London/Belgium 29.53 1/4 19th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.60 19th instant.
London/Berlin 12.40 1/2 19th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.40 1/8 19th instant.
London/New York 5.02.02 19th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 19th instant
London/Italy 95.43 19th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-10 18th instant.
Gold £6-19-10 19th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 18th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 19th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 18th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 19th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 18th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 19th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 18th instant
London Discount 3 months 9/16 per cent 19th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 18th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 19th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—

Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 19.

March ..... £10-12-6.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	28	5	0
Highest	28	7	9
Lowest	28	5	0
Closing	28	7	9
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	29	5	6
Highest	29	9	6
Lowest	29	4	6
Closing	29	7	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	8	0
Highest	32	10	6
Lowest	32	7	0
Closing	32	8	3
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	18	13	0
Highest	18	14	9
Lowest	18	13	0
Closing	18	14	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

March	88 3/8d.
May	87 1/2d.
July	87 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Feb. 19.

May	dol 0.92 7/8.
July	dol 0.88 3/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 19.

May	2.24
July	2.25
September	2.27
January	2.23

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 19.

Copper	£40 12 6
Spelter	£14 16 3
Lead	£15 17 6
Tin	£185 2 6

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 21.

Wheat	8,925 Cwts.
Linseed	14,577 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	393 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	668 Cwts.
Groundnuts	16,852 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,570 Cwts.
Rice	10,065 Cwts.
Myrabollams	5,723 Cwts.
Cottonseed	10,744 Cwts.
Gram	1,210 Cwts.
Joowar	359 Cwts.
Maize	134 Cwts.
Barley	32 Cwts.
Bajree	1,700 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	6,758 Cwts.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE STATISTICS

Bombay, Feb 21

The Collector of Customs, Bombay, has issued the following:—

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade (excluding Burma) have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of January 1938:—

	Rs. lakhs
A. Total imports of private merchandise	15,83
B. Total exports of private merchandise	14,41
C. Net movement of treasure exports	1,67
D. Total visible balance of trade, merchandise, and treasure in favour of India	.32X
E. Balance of remittances of funds adverse to India	4,22

(X) Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways under company management which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A.P.

TIN MARKET

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London dated 18-2-38.

Market closing on firmer tendency especially Giltedgeds. Provided Hitler's speech conciliatory improvement should continue. Tin market should improve on further quota. cut.

Consett Iron	10
John Brown	26/6
Baldwin	7/3
Broken Hill North	38/9
Broken Hill South	24/9
Rhodesian Broken Hill	4
Trench Mines	22
Petaling	14/9
Associated Manganese of S. A.	7/7 1/2
Kamra	1/3
Kamuing Rubber and Tin	2/8
Westland Aircraft	4
Tunnel Cement	43
Carreas B	17/6
O K Bazar	27/6
British Celanese II	5/6

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway Co.'s Progress

The 43rd ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Ahmedabad Prantj Railway Company, Limited, was held on Monday evening at the registered office of the company, Fort, Bombay. Frederic H. Stileman presided.

According to the report both the passenger traffic and the earnings have improved during the past year. Third class concession return tickets were issued on the 22nd June 1937 between Ahmedabad and Khed—Bralma to attract the Poonam Fair traffic.

The Directors recommended a final dividend of 11 per cent per annum. In addition a bonus of 2-1/2 per cent was recommended to be paid for the year as against 2-1/2 per cent for the half year ended 31st December 1936.

The report and audited statement of accounts were adopted.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 21-2-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .007 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 70.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 86.6 degrees 3.0 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 64.8 degrees 3.5 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 93 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 21-2-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 74.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.19 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.01 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Feb 21

B I S N ss Homefield of 3228 reg tons, Captain F Kerr arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Colombo, Coast Ports and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

F F Campbell ss Ernebank of 3323 reg tons, Captain W J Gray arrived from New York via St. John Alexandria, Port Said, Suez Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

L Edwards ss Braunfels of 4852 reg tons, Capt E Lomberg arrived from Hamburg via Bremen, Hotterdam, Antwerp, Port Said and Div with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N H T Neuralia of 5624 reg tons, Captai.. F L Sampson arrived from Southampton via Port Said and Suez with military officers.

T Morriso : ss Nawab of 3424 reg tons Captain W N Dyett arrived from Batavia via Ceylon Ports, Persian Gulf Ports Kathiawar Coast Ports with cargo of sugar.

Burmah Oil ss Masimpur of 3201 reg tons, Captain D B Gower arrived from Rangoon with Bulk Petroleum and general cargo.

O S Kaisha ss London Maru of 4414 reg tons, Captain M Takagi arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

Ralli Bros. ss Eskdene of 2280 reg tons, Captain J Niblett arrived from Volo via Port Said in water ballast.

P and O S N ss Alipore of 3241 reg tons, Captain Readman arrived from Nagoya via Japan Ports, Hongkong Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

SAILED

B I S N ss Ozarda of 3038 reg tons, Captain H D Clarke sailed for Quilon via Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

Anchor Line ss Westmoor of 2639 reg tons, Captain W A Scott sailed for Liverpool, Manchester and Irlam via Karachi with local cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Oil Tanker ss Badarpur of 4949 reg tons, Captain A R Parryshaw sailed for Karikal with same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Hoegh Transporter of 2865 reg tons, Captain O Findahl sailed for Basra with same bottom cargo.

T Morrison ss Nawab of 3424 reg tons, Captain W N Dyett sailed for Moulmein in water ballast.

F F Campbell ss Pres Garfield of 6890 reg tons, Captain W A Aitkain sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo

M B Kaisha ss Shohei Maru of 4413 reg tons, Captain G Takauchi sailed for Karachi, Cutch, Mandvi and Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Vito of 3058 reg tons Captain O Marcussen sailed for New York via Karachi and Port Said with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 21-2-38.

S S Reichenfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports.

S S Braunfels (L E) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi, Marmagoa and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S S Kidderpore (M M) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang

S S London Maru (O S K) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.

S S Rajput (T M) for Tuticorin, Colombo Port Blair and Rangoon.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Feb 21

4 Braunfels 4852 Karachi 23-2 L Edwards.
5 Eskdene 2281 U Kingdom N F, Ralli Bros.
9 London Maru 4414 N F, N F, O S Kaisha.
11 Shohei Maru 4413 Karachi 21-2 M B Kaisha
14 Manela 5041 Karachi 22-2 M M
14 Westmoor 2639 Liverpool 21-2 Anchor Line Ltd.

Victoria Dock

1 Hoegh Transporter 2865 P Gulf 21-2 Volkart Bros.
" Barpeta 1892 P Gulf 23-2 M M
4 Varsova 1955 Busra 24-2 M M
10/11 Nagina 4000 Calcutta N F, M M

Prince's Dock

A Jalaviha 3381 Rangoon 20-2 Scindia S N
D/E Hashemi 228 M Coast 20-2 S Hasum

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-3-38 P and O S N
Maloja 24-3-38 P and O S N
Narkunda 24-2-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 26-2-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Brauenfels 20-2-38 L Edwards
Reunfels 7-2-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 8-3-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Admes 17-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 3-3-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 28-2-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Tango Maru 28-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 22-2-38 M M
Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino
Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 14-2-38 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Bankura 24-2-38 M M
Varela 26-2-38 M M
Reichenfels 28-2-38 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaver 26-2-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 19-3-38 M M
Karanja 5-3-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Homefield 20-2-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Narinda 27-2-38 M M
Jalavatun 24-2-38 Scindia S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebassa 26-2-38 M M
Jalajyoti 24-2-38 Scindia S N
Bamora 26-2-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 24-2-38 M M
Toyooka Maru 26-2-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM MAULMEIN

Surada 27-2-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Ranchi 19-3-38 P and O S N
Strathnaver 26-2-38 P and O
Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Manela 15-3-38 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 18-3-38 Anchor Line
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Benares 4-3-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 K Nixon

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Monroe 4-3-38 F F Campbell
Reliance 26-2-38 Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels N F, L Edwards
Reichenfels 26-2-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 2-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Toyooka Maru 1-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Himalaya Maru 25-3-38 O S Kaisha
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancomano 28-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 10-3-38 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY

Narkunda 24-2-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 23-2-38 M M
Varsova 24-2-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 16-3-38 M M
Tairea 2-3-38 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 26-2-38 M M
Manela 22-2-38 M M

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Hashemi 19-2-38
S S Kalavati 19-2-38

EXPORTS

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg: 50 tons manganese ore S Syndicate; 220 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 52 bales ctn twist waste N D Kaikini; 480 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 4000 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal; 14000 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 5351 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 5084 bags gr nut oil cake Swastik Oil Mills; 80 bags gum T Laxmidas; 531 bales raw cotton Bombay Co; 220 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 110 balcs raw cotton Patel Cotton; 330 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo; 50 bales raw cotton C Jairam; 89 bales hemp raw M Nissim; 41 bales cotton rags Sapt Textile Products (India).

For Bremen: 100 bales cotton fly L O Vora.

For Antwerp: 124 bags myrabollams P Mathradas; 2000 pkts copra oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 110 bales raw cotton K M Nathoo.

For Rotterdam: 30 bales ctn twist waste N D Kaikini; 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 7000 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 1385 bags castorseed The Cotton Agents.

For Demerara: 18 bags mustard seed J Hasmukhlal.

For Kingston: 120 bags gr nut with shell R Ratilal.

S S Breunfels for Hamburg: 4000 pkts myrabollams P Mathradas.

S S Earnbank for Montreal: 300 bags gr nut kernal S M Rajgor.

S S Vita for New York: 24 bales goat skins D Abraham.

S S West Moor for Liverpool: 89 bs hemp raw M Nissim.

S S London Maru for Yokohama: 150 tons old steel scrap G Gabriel.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe: 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading; 95 bales raw cotton H Nensey; 116 bales raw cotton Nisho and Co; 400 bales raw cotton S R Tulshan; 925 bales raw cotton A Podar.

For Hongkong: 57 bags ooplates E Mavji; 23 bales cotton grey yarn David Sassoon.

For Osaka: 2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 400 bales raw cotton Nisho and Co; 500 bales raw cotton Langley and Co.

IMPORTS

S S Clan Macindoe Agents J Finlay and Co from Liverpool: 206 cases ctn piecegoods; 60 lse motor covers; 23 cases sauce; 5 lse oil cisterns; 173 dms lubg oil; 85 bales old newspaper; 410 cases machinery; 108 bundles oil brackets; 52 cases machinery parts; 50 bags upholstry springs; 40 s/bags sodium carbonate; 80 dms caustic soda; 31 cases bobbins; 68 drums dyes; 460 ds bichg powder; 425 bundles blasting powders, 54 cases lack sporting powder; 349 lse fibrous cement pipes; 40 bundles steel conduit tubing; 25 cases whisky.

From Glasgow: 25 bales cotton; 83 bundles shovels; 50 cases beer; 41 cases whisky; 67 coils galvd wire; 60 cases steel billets; 26 cases sewing ctn thread on reels.

S S Antonietta Costa Agents L Triestino from Genoa: 55 cases elect fans; 45 cases vermouth; 35 cases rayon yarn; 49 cases school slates; 87 cases aluminium circles.

From Naples: 113 bags extracted cloves; 47 cases conserve alimentary.

From Marseilles: 113 cyl liquid chlorine; 60 cases vermouth; 100 cases ammonia chloride; 34 drums caustic soda; 50 cases bolts and nuts; 33 cyl magnesia of chloride;

From Leghorn: 182 bags litopone; 1455 cases marble slabs.

S S Conte Verde Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 40 brls soap powder; 55 cases glass plates, 27 cases elect bulbs.

From Venice: 141 cases ctn piecegoods; 57 case. aniline colour; 60 cases art silk yarn.

From Port Said: 245 bales cotton; 10 bales sheep skins.

S S Toyooka Maru Agents N Y Kaisha from Yokohama: 162 cases transmission conductor; 61 cases brasswire.; 265 bales strawboards; 75 cases spun silk yarn.

From Tokyo: 200 cases grey m ctn yarn.

From Nagoya: 330 bundles boxes in shook; 216 cases glassware; 111 cases weaving machines, 299 bales grey ctn shirting; 148 cases tiles; 264 cases porcelainware; 25 cases rayon yarn;

From Osaka: 100 bundles shovels; 46 cases bobbins; 100 cases spg and weaving machines; 310 cases ctn piecegoods; 155 cases staple fibre yarn; 60 cases rayon yarn; 68 cases ctn yarn; 126 cases ctn jeans, 226 cases porcelainware; 40 cases enamelledware; 955 kgs paint; 352 cases glassware; 248 cases empty glass bottles; 30 cases spun silk yarn; 160 bdls flat bar; 109 bags calcium carbonate; 50 bales manila rope; 100 kegs oxalic acid; 103 cases malleable iron pipe fittings; 169 bags stone powder;

From Kobe: 256 cases ctn piecegoods; 84 cases ctn and rayon mixed goods; 30 cases ctn and art silk goods; 135 lse motor car tyres; 84 cases porcelainware; 100 cases ctn and art silk yarn; 49 cases bobbins; 100 bales strawboards; 50 cases staple fibre yarn; 66 cases rayon goods; 40 cases cud sardines; 28 bales ctn fents; 109 drums paint; 125 cts tiles; 83 cases weaving machy and accessories; 95 cases art silk yarn; 24 cases cycle parts; 37 cases celluloid bangles; 50 cases glass bangles; 132 cases rayon yarn; 153 cses ctn remnants.

From Moji: 61 cases earthenware; 50 cases veg wax; 247 cases glass bottles; 100 cases chrome alum; 769 bales auto tyre; 815 cases beer.

From Hongkong: 450 rolls chinaware; 100 bags green beans; 69 pkgs fire crackers; 6 bundles cassia; 100 bags sugarcandy; 128 cases matting;

From Singapore: 35 bags betelnuts; 80 bags rattans; 1170 bags sago flour; 150 cases pine apples.

From Colombo: 1183 bags copra; 60 bundles mattress fibre.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

HABE' – MUSK

Golden Tonic Pills) Activates Memory, strengthens nerves, Invigorates Virility. An invaluable Tonic in convalescence and general debility of any age.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1938

Problems Of Excluded Areas

RANGA PLEADS FOR DEVELOPING POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

VITHALNAGAR, February 20.

"No amount of bewailing of our fate can help us in the solution of our problems of Excluded areas. We have to organise ourselves in all our areas and develop the political consciousness of our tribal people."

Thus said Prof. N. G. Ranga (M.L.A.) in the course of his presidential address at the All-India Excluded Areas Conference held here to-day.

IN INTERESTS OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

"The Excluded Areas cover nearly 2,08,000 square miles and contain thirteen million souls. Excluded area need much more attention of the modern State than other areas, not for their exploitation by outsiders, but in the interests of their uneducated, unwordly and poverty-ridden masses. Their lands must be made inalienable to non-tribal and other people, who may come from the plains. All the forests and their produce, the land, the minerals and hydraulic resources in such tribal areas must be reserved for the ultimate exploitation by the tribal people alone."

The speaker further suggested that temporary use of them might be leased out to others and then the proceeds therefrom devoted for the benefit of the people of the tribal areas. The dairy farming of these hill-tribes had to be encouraged in every way by abolishing all the grazing fees, removing the many vexatious forest restrictions and subjecting the forest officials to the partial control of the tribal councils.

WORK AHEAD

He emphasised the need of teaching them the better methods of cultivation and also modern conceptions regarding the development and use of forests and their produce. Both cottage and factory industries, he said, had to be introduced into their economy through the modicum of co-operative organizations. The middlemen's profits have to be eliminated and their hold upon the tribes' economic life removed by prohibiting private marketing methods and providing co-operative and State shops for the purchase of agricultural and other produce of the tribes and for the sale to them of goods brought from the rest of the world.

Similarly private money-lending to be prohibited and co-operative and State credit alone to be made available at specially cheaper rates of interests to enable them to finance their agriculture. Their past indebtedness had to be liquidated, he continued, on much more bold lines than is being done for the protection of other people. Better living societies had to be created in order to stimulate and develop the existing tribal habits of mutual help and co-operation and thus to improve the earning capacity and standards of social life, health, hygiene and happiness of the people.

Last, but not the least was the development of not only universal primary education according to the Wardha plan but also adult education, including the inculcation of the elementary principles of civics, so as to train them to undertake their political responsibilities on a part with other people.

Prof. Ranga concluded by saying that the excluded areas are excluded even from the unsatisfactory reforms of the India Act inspite of the protests of one crore of people. It was the duty, he said, of all sincere nationalists, to range themselves solidly on the side of these helpless people of excluded areas and strengthen their struggle for freedom and Swaraj.

CHARTER OF DEMANDS OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

The All-India Excluded Areas Conference was held to-day at 3 p. m. under the presidentship of Prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A.

Mr. Srikant, a member of the Bombay Assembly, welcomed the delegates, after which Prof. Ranga delivered the presidential address.

Mr. Kodanda Ramayya, General Secretary, gave an account of the organisational work that has been done in Andhra, Orissa, Bengal, Assam and Bihar provinces.

PLEA FOR INQUIRY

The Conference adopted twelve resolutions, the most important of which demands the appointment of a non-official enquiry committee to enquire into the economic, social and civic special needs of the 1,30,00,000 people of these areas.

The Conference thanked the Congress for its help and exhorted the people of these areas to join the Congress.

CHARTER OF DEMANDS

The Conference also formulated a charter of demands of the people and commended it for acceptance of the provincial Governors and Ministries. It also requested the Governor-General to allot funds from central revenues for the rural development of these areas.

The Conference re-elected Prof. Ranga and Mr. Kodanda Ramayya as President and General Secretary respectively for the next year.—U. P. Special.

Women visitors assembled at Vithalnagar during Congress Session.

Intensive Campaign Among Muslims

Congress Resolution On Minorities Welcomed

SPECIAL COMMITTEES TO FIGHT ANTI-NATIONAL PROPAGANDA IN PROVINCES

HARIPURA: February 21.

Practical and immediate steps to be taken in every Province to satisfy the grievances of the Muslims were discussed at an informal meeting of the Muslim members of the A. I. C. C., held this afternoon in the hut of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Among those present were Mr. Subhas Bose, Pt. Nehru, Sardar Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Syed Mahmud, Dr. Ashraf and about 20 other Muslim leaders from all Provinces.

To Fight Anti-National Propaganda

The leaders of different Provinces, it is understood, outlined the existing situation in their respective places, and there was a free exchange of views as to what was needed to counteract anti-national propaganda among the Muslims.

The meeting lasted nearly an hour, and a tentative scheme for carrying on more intensive work among Muslim masses and help them to take their rightful place in the national struggle, was formulated. Reiteration of the Congress attitude towards the minorities and unequivocal assurances were of great help, and it is understood, the leaders were satisfied that they would go a long way in allaying the fears that yet may remain in certain quarters.

It is further understood that the leaders explained local difficulties in their respective places, pointed out ways to overcome the grievances that existed, and suggested that Special Committees should be set up in every Province to carefully go into the matter and find a satisfactory solution.

The concensus of opinion was that no stone should be left unturned to wean the Muslims from anti-national influences. More intense educative propaganda was required and they were prepared to do their utmost in their respective localities.

An assurance that the Working Committee was ready to help in all possible ways was given to the leaders, who thereafter dispersed. —A.P.

INDEPENDENCE DAY ECHO

Ex-Congress Secretary's House Raided

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The house of Mr. G. R. Swami the former Congress Secretary was raided by the Bangalore City Police and some vessels and furniture are reported to have been confiscated.

This search is supposed to be a sequal to Mr. Swami's refusal to pay a fine of Rs. 50 levied on him for his alleged participation in the banned Independence Day celebrations last year.

Minister To Go With Mahatma

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 20.

The "United Press" learns that Dr. Syed Mahmud and some other Ministers will leave for Wardha along with Mahatma Gandhi and await developments regarding the ministerial crisis in their provinces.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Mr. Sri Krishna Sinha leave to-morrow for Lucknow and Patna respectively.—United Press Special.

L. Krishan Chand Jain Rais and banker has opened a charitable dispensary known as the Jain Dharmarth Aushidhalya in the healthy climate of Dehra Dun under the supervision of Raj Vaid M. S. Joshi of Hardwar, a specialist in T. B. and Diabetes. Patients are treated here quite free of charge.

The C. P. Governor who is now much indisposed has cancelled all engagements. In view of his visit to Jubbulpore on March 2, his addresses to the Assembly are likely to be cancelled.

Suspension Of Constitution Welcome To Congress

BUT WILL TORY GOVT. OF BRITAIN SEE PREMATURE DEATH OF ITS "PET OFFSPRING"?

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 20.

"This hunt for Puppet Ministers has been given a decent burial by patriotic persons in Bihar," declared a prominent leader of the Working Committee, who has actually telegraphed his congratulations to the leaders of the minority parties on their refusal to form Ministries.

SUSPENSION WELCOME

The Congress circles feel highly gratified at the stand taken by the non-Congress politicians, as they say, that India's solidarity has been demonstrated and that the British statesmen would know that "divide et impera" cannot be a permanent game.

The Congress circles, it would appear, welcome the suspension of the Constitution, as they say, in private conversations, it would mean the death-knell of the much-vaunted Government of India Act, by whose sanctity the British politicians in England and in India have been swearing.

MAHATMA'S OFFER

It is felt in Vithalnagar that, unless the Conservative Government in Britain wants its "pet offspring" to die a premature death, it will have to accept the olive branch held out by Gandhiji through the Congress resolution on the Constitutional crisis.

Gandhiji leaves for Wardha on Tuesday next (22nd instant) and with him will go some of the Ministers.

There is little disposition to place any credence to stories about communications with the Viceroy or the supposed roles of intermediaries.

INDIA NOT LOSER

It is confidently asserted here that whatever be the future trend of events, the Congress does not stand to lose in any way and that Gandhiji's lead has been an act of supreme statesmanship, which will place the British Government and the Viceroy completely in the wrong.

The Congress leaders have been told to be in readiness for meeting at a short notice to review the developments which are expected within the next few days.—United Press Congress Special.

LABOUR SOLIDARITY WITH CONGRESS

Demonstration Rallies On March 6

VITHALNAGAR, Feb. 20.

The Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress has fixed March 6 as Protest Day in connection with the constitutional crisis and have urged the Trade Unions to hold workers' rallies and other demonstrations on that day.

An appeal has been addressed to All-India Congress Socialist Party, the All-India Kisan Sangh and the local Congress Committees to co-operate in making the Protest Day a success.

Messrs. Randive, Karnik and Devendra Sen have been appointed members of a sub-committee to draft a resolution to be passed on that day by public meetings and at rallies.—United Press Congress Special.

Federation Of Indian Chambers And India Budget

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

A meeting of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry will be held in Bombay on 2nd March, 1938, to consider the budget proposals of the Government of India for the year 1938-39.—A. P.

JAIN DHARMARTH DISPENSARY

(From A Correspondent.)
DEHRA DUN, (By Mail.)

Lala Krishan Chand Jain, a well-known Rais and banker has opened a charitable dispensary known as the Jain Dharmarth Aushidhalya in Dehra Dun under the supervision of Raj-Vaid M. S. Joshi of Hardwar, a specialist in T. B. and Diabetes. In the dispensary all patients are treated free of charge.

Y. M. C. A. SECRETARY SACKED

Sequel To Refusal To Tender Unconditional Apology For "Discourtesy"

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Feb. 19.

It is understood that the services of the Secretary, of Allahabad Y.M.C.A., Hostel, have been dispensed with, because the Secretary refused to tender an unconditional and direct apology to Mr. H. V. Kamath, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Jubbulpore, for refusing admission to Mr. Kamath in the Y.M.C.A. Hostel.

It will be recalled that the Secretary refused admission to Mr. Kamath, because he was a non-Christian, and was dressed in Indian style

Mr. Kamath took the matter up to the higher authorities of Y.M.C.A.

The President of the local Y.M.C.A., first apologised to Mr. Kamath, as he held that the Secretary exceeded his powers in interpreting the rules and practice in the matter, and he warned Secretary for the future.

Co-ordinate importance, however, was attached to the explanation of the Secretary which contained no apology, to the letter of the President. The matter had, therefore, to be reviewed afresh.

The Secretary was asked to tender direct and an unqualified apology to Mr. Kamath, and his failing to do so, his services have been dispensed with.

Igatpuri Civic Affairs

(From A Correspondent.
IGATPURI, (By Mail.)

"The presidential election of the newly elected body of the Igatpuri Municipality took place on Thursday. Messrs. L. N. Gokhale, and M. G. Jadhav (both from Congress) contested resulting in success for the latter. Four members have resigned as protest and a bye-election will shortly be held.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

THAT MUST BE HER ROOM--- I TRIED EVERY OTHER ONE---
THERE IT IS AGAIN--- SOME-ONE IS THROWING PEBBLES AGAINST MY WINDOW!
OH-- IT'S YOU, OFFICER---
SHH--COME DOWN TO THE BACK DOOR, MISS---I GOTTA TALK TO YOU!
EDWARDS HASN'T REPORTED YET, INSPECTOR!
SOMETHING'S WRONG, DONAVAN!
4-6

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